WELFARE in REVIEW

MARCH-APRIL 1968
Volume 6 Number 2

Cost-Benefit Analysis of a Work Experience Project

Evaluating Agency Effectiveness
A Goal Model Described

White-Nonwhite Income Differences

Welfare Families in New York

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MARCH-APRIL 1968

In This Issue *Page*

Cost-Benefit Evaluation of a Work Experience and Training Project 1
Paul Therkildsen and Philip Rens

Assessing Social Agency Effectiveness 13
Herman D. Stein, George M. Haugham, and Serapio R. Zalba

White-Nonwhite Income Differences 19

Families on Welfare in New York City 22

Publications of Interest 27

Program and Operating Statistics 30

Cost-Benefit Evaluation of the Bernalillo County Work Experience Project*

PAUL THERKILDSEN and PHILIP RENO

This article is a further contribution to the Welfare in Review series concerning concepts and methodology of cost-benefit analysis of social welfare programs. For the variety of reasons pointed out in earlier articles, work experience and training programs offer an unusually favorable opportunity for cost-benefit analysis. The results obtained from such an analysis can make significant contributions to social welfare research and program development as well as aid in resolving problems of choice between alternative courses of action. The following report outlines the research project now under way with respect to cost-benefit evaluation of the Bernalillo County, New Mexico, Work Experience and Training program conducted by the New Mexico Department of Public Welfare. Dr. Paul Therkildsen, Associate Professor of Economics, University of New Mexico, is Principal Investigator of the research project and Philip Reno, Research Associate at the University, is Project Supervisor.

Work experience programs are designed to aid individuals and family heads who need special family and supportive services, as well as training, to attain self-support through regular employment.[1] Program development has proceeded from the premise that, as a general rule, those participating in training could most effectively attain the goal of employment and self-support by advancing through a series of intermediate goals, social and psychological as well as vocational and educational. It seems evident, therefore, that any evaluation of this program should follow not only the economic methodology usual in cost-benefit analysis, but should also involve measurement and valuation of changes in personal capability and gains and losses in family functioning. While these social and psychological areas are relatively uncharted, efforts (however provisional) to assess them will at least be useful in helping clarify the next steps to be taken in developing useful measurements.

The first purpose of the study reported here is to undertake a cost-benefit analysis of the Work Experience and Training project conducted by the Bernalillo County, New Mexico, Department of Public Welfare. The second purpose, an accessory of the first, is to design and test means of quantifying the social and psychological costs and benefits attributable to the program. The third purpose, a derivative of the other two, is to develop the implications of these findings

The Social and Rehabilitation Service, under contract with the University of New Mexico, is supporting the research. The Division of Intramural Research, Office of Research and Demonstrations, is monitoring the study which runs from August 1966 to January 1969. Although this study focuses on a Title V Work Experience and Training project, it has direct implications for evaluation of more recently established manpower programs, such as the Work Incentive program, included in the Social Security Act Amendments of 1967.

For references see end of article.

for nationwide cost-benefit evaluation of the wide spectrum of job training programs.

The study was organized in two phases, the first to develop evaluative tools and methods, and the second to carry through the actual evaluation. The first phase has now been completed, and the evaluation itself is under way. Rather than attempt a comprehensive summary of the evaluation process, only those distinctive elements in the conceptual framework of the evaluation are outlined and only the general form and some of the more perplexing problems involved in carrying through the evaluation are indicated.

CONCEPTUAL CONTEXT OF THE STUDY

General principles of cost-benefit analysis of governmental programs have been set out in previous articles in *Welfare in Review*[2] and in many published works.[3] The basis for particularization of these general principles in evaluation of work experience and training programs lies in the special characteristics of the group selected for assistance and in the distinctive means being employed to provide this population with capability for self-support.

Target Population

For the most part, participants in the program are AFDC mothers and unemployed fathers dependent on AFDC-UP for support (or who would be eligible for such support if the laws of the states in which they reside were to take advantage of the relevant 1962 Social Security Act Amendments).

A good many of these needy family heads are potentially employable but are not presently in the active labor force. They may see no chance of finding work, or family disintegration or repeated failure may have left them distraught and hopeless, or a myriad of weaknesses and troubles may be too much to overcome. Those in the target group under study who are in the labor force are poorly paid or intermittently employed, or both, and do not earn enough to support their families. As time goes on, capabilities and motivations deteriorate, while family and personal difficulties intensify.

Although almost all the members of this population are dependent on public assistance in some degree and for varying periods of time, we can expect to find among them a wide array of capabilities and a wide array of handicaps. Near the margin where dependency shades off to self-support, a minor input of the appropriate kind can bring about attainment of self-sufficiency. As capabilities decrease and handicaps increase, attainment of self-sufficiency requires commitment of more and more social resources. Expenditures might be made for various kinds of programs, including creation of employment opportunities, enhancement of work capabilities, and provision of community facilities such as day care centers. Cost-benefit analysis is one means of rating the relative advantages of such different programs. The particular cost-benefit analysis reported here is concerned with enhancing the work capability of potentially employable individuals and family heads.

The needed services are rehabilitative, as well as "habilitative." Just as special rehabilitation and placement services are needed by those with physical handicaps, so too are individualized social and medical services needed by many of the women who have to support families by themselves and by many of the unemployed men with families to support. These family heads need child care arrangements, health services, and assistance in solving a host of personal and family problems. Cost-benefit analysis must measure the incremental costs of both training and social services and the value of the effects of such services. The foundation of analysis rests on decisions as to which benefits and costs should be included and how they should be valued.

Tangible and Intangible Costs and Benefits

Evaluators generally agree that all costs and benefits attributable to a program should be included in cost and benefit calculations. A good many costs and benefits of social programs are difficult to measure, however, and some are not susceptible at all to money valuation. As a rule, therefore, formal analysis has concentrated on appraisal of costs and benefits which can reasonably be assigned money values and which are borne directly by or accrue directly to those immediately involved in the program.

This study also deals in the first instance with direct, tangible costs and benefits and notes only in passing certain indirect, "external" costs and benefits. Social and psychological changes (intangible costs and benefits) are, however, of critical importance to evaluation, and the model developed in this study is designed to measure and evaluate these changes as well as the strictly economic changes which the program brings about.

Labor Market Factors

Along with most national manpower programs, work experience programs under Title V are concerned with the supply side of the labor market--with levels of work capability and of labor force participation. The demand side of the labor market--reflected in job offers and opportunities--is little affected by Title V. The impact of Title V payments on aggregate demand for goods and services is negligible, and few labor bottlenecks will be alleviated by Title V training.

Even though the type of work experience program Bernalillo represents has little effect on aggregate demand for goods and services, the level of aggregate demand is essential to evaluation. A low success ratio for the program may, for example, result from weaknesses in demand for labor rather than from weaknesses in the program's contribution to labor supply. The Albuquerque labor market, for example, is only a fraction more slack than the national labor market, yet short-run training programs provide more workers than it seems able to absorb. In addition, family, age and skill factors obviously constrain the mobility of the program participants. Thus, in the absence of measures to strengthen local demand for labor, investment in training programs will bring lower rates of return in the very locales where people's need for employment is most acute.

A more technical consideration arises in calculating program benefits. The value of program benefits is primarily derived from gains in the wages which trainees earn over and above the wages they would have earned without the program. If they were on AFDC or were otherwise unemployed, and without the program would have continued to be unemployed, then the total value of the wages they earn after training is generally considered as a social benefit. The basis of this method for evaluating benefits is the assumption that a trainee who finds a job represents a net gain in employment, i.e., that he does not simply take the place of another job applicant with reasonably equal qualifications, or simply displace from employment a worker who is already employed.

The problem in cost-benefit evaluation is that even at the present levels of employment the assumption may not be justified. As long as unemployment continues in the neighborhood of 4 percent and government fiscal-monetary policy is subject to the present price level-unemployment rate relationship, training program graduates may for the most part find employment at the expense of other unemployed.[4] Social benefits in these circumstances will not be measured by the total wage the trainee earns but only by the excess, if any, in the wage (as a proxy for productivity) which the trainee earns above the wage a non-trainee would have earned.

The essential point may be that decisions of a higher order than at the manpower training level are needed. Such

decisions relate to maintenance of price stability consistent with higher employment levels or else to other means of support for those who can best be exempted from the labor market. The question has been of acute interest to those administering employment preparation programs and will be pertinent to joint efforts now under way in carrying out the Work Incentive Program for AFDC recipients as outlined in the Social Security Amendments of 1967.

Costs and Benefits to Whom?

Analysis of costs and benefits of public expenditures generally proceeds from consideration of gains and costs to society as a whole. The central concern is the overall increase in "economic welfare," not net gains to individuals or subdivisions (the distributive effects). In addition to overall social welfare considerations, however, it would be useful to derive a particular accounting of program costs and benefits for the two major parties involved in the Title V program--government and the trainees.

Government has a special frame of reference in resource allocation decisions. Reduction in welfare payments, for example, is a goal of government work training programs such as Title V, but such reductions generally take place without any gain or loss in total social resources. Welfare payments are "transfer payments" between more well-to-do and poorer population sectors, and such payments do not add to or diminish total national income. Reduction in payments to welfare recipients may benefit taxpayers, however, or may make government funds available to other population groups. An analysis of the social costs and benefits of Title V will not take account of these "redistributive effects." They are generally considered important in policy determination, however, and are therefore measured in a separate account for the government sector.

The particular viewpoint of the individual trainee should also be given expression in cost-benefit determinations. Individual motivation is a major factor in program success. To open the way for incentive to play its part, each participant must be able to decide whether the benefits he may gain from the program exceed the costs he incurs from participation in it.

Financial Disincentives

Findings of other studies, and preliminary calculations in this one, indicate that many women who leave AFDC to go to work actually earn only a little more than their welfare payments (small though these often are).[5] In addition they must pay the costs of medical care for their families. Furthermore, if the additional costs incurred as a result of working (child care, extra clothes, transportation, etc.) are subtracted from wages earned, very few women on welfare may have a financial incentive to work.[6] The 1967 Amendments to the Social Security Act provide some earnings offset in assistance payment determinations, and to the extent feasible this offset will be noted in study findings.

Many women apparently prefer to work in spite of a financial disincentive, indicating that noneconomic benefits may be decisive factors in their decision. There are also noneconomic costs involved when mothers go to work, a major one being the effect on children who may not have adequate care. Analysis of these benefits and costs is beyond the scope of this study, although conclusions regarding child care and other program inputs may be indicated.

Identifying Actual Costs and Benefits

To be a factor in cost-benefit analysis at all, a cost or benefit should be incremental, i.e., incurred or realized only because of the existing program. Measurements of program factors in a Title V program, for example, must therefore isolate these additional costs and benefits

from the usual costs and outcomes of the parent AFDC program.

One technique for isolating incremental from normal costs and benefits is through the use of a control group, subtracting the "normal" costs and benefits of the control group from the total costs and benefits of the program. Another method compares participants' income and welfare after Title V training with their own experience before such training. The difference between "before and after" is taken as the measure of changes attributable to the program. Control groups constructed by statistically adequate methods (as by random selection) appear to offer the most satisfactory "without the program" comparisons. Before and after comparisons appear preferable to control group matching of participant and nonparticipant characteristics.

Practical problems made it difficult to obtain a completely satisfactory control group. In order to minimize this shortcoming, each type of control--random selection, matching, and before and after measurements--has been employed. Assessment of the statistical adequacy of the different methods will be included in the study findings.

EVALUATION MODELS

The overall study design employs two types of evaluation variables: (1) variables for which objective or reasonably objective measurements can be obtained, such as earnings, educational attainment, and the like, and (2) intangible variables, i.e., measurements of changes in social or psychological capacities, motivations, and other subtle judgments reflecting individual changes, all in a familial context. The means of measuring these variables and the methodology of analysis is being set out in model form. Only the general model structure is noted here in order to focus more attention on unresolved problems and pending questions.

Program costs and benefits which can be assigned a significant monetary value are primarily those costs incurred directly in program operations and those benefits which are direct outcomes of the program. In the basic model of the study, costs and benefits are set out according to their value to: (1) the government--no distinction being made between Federal and State government, (2) the individual program participant, and (3) society. These direct, tangible costs and benefits can be summarized as:

Borne by or accruing to	Costs	Benefits
Government	Additional (incremental) expenditures on Title V program	Net decrease in welfare payments. Net increase in tax revenues
Trainee	Net income lost through taking part in the program (primarily the excess of earnings foregone over Title V training payments)	Net increase in disposable income resulting from the program
Society	Expenditures on Title V which represent social cost (not simply "transfer payments"). These expenditures are primarily incremental Title V administrative costs.	Net increase in economic welfare (in effect, in Gross National Product)

Cost Model

The cost model developed for the study: (1) identifies the costs to be included in cost-benefit analysis of the Title V program, (2) classifies these costs within the general analytical framework of the study, and (3) outlines the methodology for allocating costs among program stages and functions (inputs). A schedule of data included in the model and of reports and instruments by which these data are obtained is an addendum to the model.

Costs are categorized by function: Social Service, Training, Employment Guidance and Placement, Direct Payments to or on behalf of Trainees, and Administrative and Overhead. The trainee-day has been adopted as a unit of measurement for cost allocation purposes. Given this cost breakdown, cost analysis may proceed by grouping individual trainees by characteristics and program inputs according to type and length of training, type of social service rendered, etc. Also costs may be analyzed for each program stage or program function or for the entire training program for any particular time period.

Benefit Determinations

The basic formulas for calculation of benefits accruing to the individual, to government, and to society express the present value of projected future earnings of trainees who gain employment as a result of their training and of their incomes had they not taken part in the program. Among the technical questions involved in calculation of program benefits are the rate at which to discount to present value the future incomes projected for trainees and the length of time over which these future earnings can reasonably be attributed to the training program under study. These and other questions are being studied and within the limits of staff time and capability will be noted in study conclusions.

Benefit values determined by aggregating individual income gains following the Title V program will be compared with national averages of higher incomes accompanying increases in educational attainment and skill capability. Given further realization of such national goals as full employment, these national averages offer an alternative means of measuring the long-run value of work experience and training programs such as Title V.

Measuring Steps to Employment

Employment which brings self-support may be described pragmatically in terms of wages and conditions of work on the one hand and individual needs and aspirations on the other. To gain employment a person will, as a general rule, need to possess skills, education and personal attributes which meet the requirements of the labor market. There is no fine line dividing employability from non-employability, and even the broad zone between the two shifts with the state of the labor market and from employer to employer. Nevertheless, familiarity with the job market enables employers and employment agencies to state in reasonably specific terms the qualifications required for employment in the usual run of occupations.

A Title V program provides for attainment of the qualifications required for employment through a series of steps, each of which is designed to yield a measure of the capabilities ultimately needed. The study is using an Employability Readiness Scale to measure progress from unemployment and/or dependency to successive levels of personal and family adjustment and of the skills necessary to get and hold an adequate job.

Ratings on the scale are in part matters of judgment as to how the participant measures up to requirements of the local labor market regarding health and strength, availability for work, and personal attributes (appearance, confidence, motivation, etc.). Ratings of skill and education level can often be determined on a more objective basis, such as test scores relating to qualifications for particular jobs (words per minute of typing, etc.) specified in the *Occupational Guides* prepared by the U.S. Employment Service.

Ratings are made upon entrance into the program and upon completion of the Work Readiness and the Training stages.

These measurements, or ratings, are ordinal and are not susceptible to customary mathematical manipulation. They can, however, serve various analytic purposes. Scale ratings indicate the degree of accomplishment of each of the program stages. They can be used in certain limited ways in calculations related to trade-off analysis. They may also prove useful in relating program input to program outcome measurements.

Analytic Design

The immediate, practical purpose of cost-benefit analysis is to aid in decision-making about the kind and quantity and composition of the program's present or possible components. To serve this purpose, cost-benefit analysis indicates the choices which will achieve optimum output for the given input. In analysis of tangible Title V program benefits the decision in each area of choice is directed toward success in reaching the program goal of employment and self-support. From another frame of reference, this question is one of determining (or indicating) the program elements and relationships which are predictive of success, i.e., of employment and self-support.

Goals other than raising the Gross National Product, such as goals relating to lessening inequality in its distribution, may call for program concentration on types of individuals less able to succeed--the "hard core" unemployed, for example. Within each target population, however, choice is directed toward selection of those individuals and those program inputs most conducive to success. For purposes of illustration, a Title V program can be pictured as a sequence of events in which the attainment of each step offers different choices concerning the next step to be taken. Optimum output would result from choice of those routes which most often end in success.

The flow of participants through the program involves decisions in selection of: (1) program participants from among the eligible population; (2) various kinds of social and supportive services to aid the individual in moving on to self-support; (3) different skills for which training might be undertaken; training methods (on-the-job or institutional training); the length of training; and (4) type of placement. The accompanying chart is a relatively simple schematic design of the alternate paths which participants may take through a Title V program.

As indicated in the chart, a good many variables are involved in analysis. Means of measuring the independent variables are outlined generally in the foregoing discussion of analytic models. Success, the dependent variable, can be defined in several ways: by wages earned in employment, by the fact that employment has been obtained, by graduation from the training course, by reaching an employable level of skill, and by a more satisfactory level of family functioning.

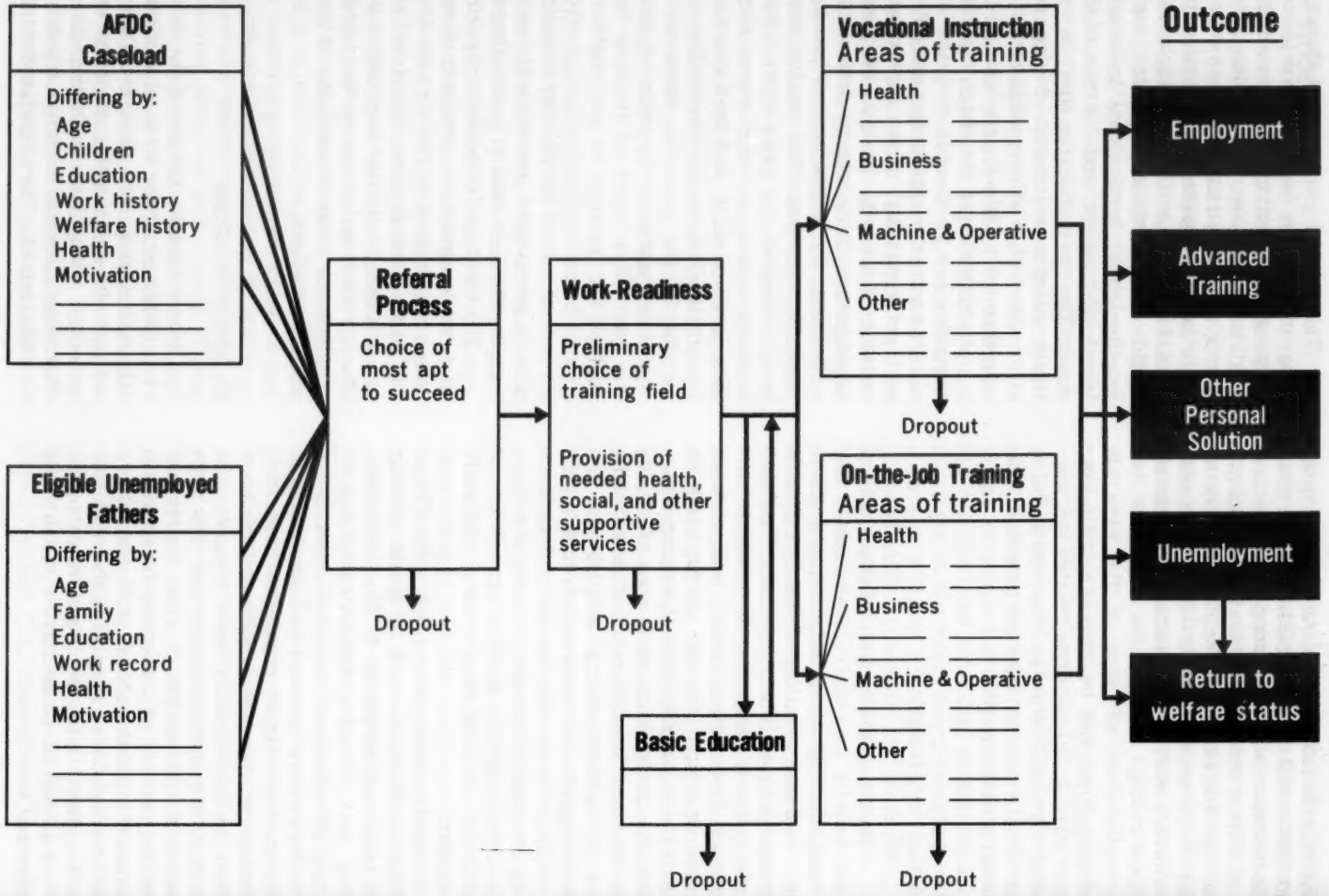
Insofar as possible, determinations should be marginal. In investing more in one particular field of training than in another the question is not whether this field of investment yields the highest overall rate of return but whether an additional unit of investment would yield more return in this field than in some other field.

The number of observations permitted by a work experience program in one locality over a year or two of operation may not be adequate for the kind of full analysis outlined. A limited analysis is possible, however, and it can serve to point the way to more complete analysis of broader program sectors.

Dropout Analysis

In addition to analyzing the category of dropouts along the lines of analysis for all participants, the causes of dropping out and the relationship of these causes to other variables, including personal characteristics and program inputs, must be determined. The significance of this

Alternate Paths for Participants in the Bernalillo County Title V Project



analysis is indicated by the fact that over 40 percent of all participants in the program being studied dropped out before completing training. Here again the dropout record of unemployed fathers is quite different from that of AFDC mothers. Some reasons for this difference are obvious (AFDC mothers confront quite different alternatives if they drop out) but other factors require particular analysis. Analysis should be directed not only toward identification of trade-off possibilities, but also toward measurement of benefits (positive or negative) accruing to those who drop out.

MEASURING INTANGIBLE BENEFITS AND COSTS

The instruments being used to capture the movement of subjective variables--intangible benefits--in a quantifiable way are, first, a Case Movement Scale recording the judgment of social workers as to the dimensions of social and psychological changes in AFDC participants, and second, semantic differential and ladder scale instruments measuring self-perception and level of motivation for all participants.

The Case Movement Scale

Design of this instrument proceeded with a twofold objective in mind: (1) to devise an instrument that was consistent with the overall design of the evaluative program and at the same time (2) to use a tested instrument that promised comparability in measurements between similar studies. The Movement Scale of the Community Service Society of New York (CSS) seemed well suited to these objectives. This instrument has been widely used in measuring the effects of casework without reliance on casework concepts or narrowly defined goals. It has also undergone extensive revision over the past decade and a half, and there is evidence of respectable reliability--inter-scorer agreement--in its use.

For purposes of this evaluation of the Title V program several changes were made in the CSS Movement Scale. The major modification was to delete the CSS judgment items related directly to employment and resultant standard of living conditions. This will afford more nearly unadulterated measurements of the intangible benefits which, according to widely held belief, accompany movement from dependency to self-support. Including measurements of gains from employment would also distort comparisons of case movement between clients participating in the program and clients in the control group of non-participants.

Revising the CSS rating methodology made it possible to rate individuals according to standards or norms rather than in relation to their potentialities or limitations. Other changes were directed toward improving the Scale's serviceability as an instrument for general Title V evaluation involving a program differing widely in locales, administrative personnel and organization, participant populations, and the like.

Research Design

A "double blind" experimental design (with one exception, the raters know participants from control group members) is used to free study findings from contamination by distinguishing between changes brought about by the Title V program from those which would have occurred in any event, and from those occurring through effects of the study itself. Study findings will begin with the ordinal measurements provided by the Scale for intangible benefits accruing from the program. These measurements of subjective variables can be correlated with objective criteria to identify more accessible and quantifiable indicators of intangible benefits.

Further analysis must be directed toward identifying the relationship between social service inputs and the changes recorded in the Case Movement Scale. In general, determinations of the cause and effect relationships between social service

inputs and program outcomes have proved to be one of the study's more difficult problems. A solution depends on a more satisfactory conceptualization and methodology than we are yet able to define.

An important question about the Case Movement Scale is: How does case movement, as judged by caseworkers imbued with middle-class psychology and contemporary learning theory, relate to the client's own assessment of his progress? The answer to this intriguing question may be found by correlating the findings of the Case Movement Scale with those of the semantic differential and ladder scale instruments.

Semantic Differential and Ladder Scale Instruments

The study uses semantic differential and ladder scale instruments to derive "with the program" and "without the program" indices of self-perception and level of motivation. Each instrument is being administered to participants soon after their first group meeting, again upon entering training, and again upon completing the program. This research component is directed by Dr. Edward Nolan, Professor of Behavioral Science at the University of New Mexico. In his report of Phase I of the study, Dr. Nolan describes the measuring instruments and the principle of their use as follows:

The Semantic Differential. Introduced by Osgood, Suci and Tannenbaum in 1957, the semantic differential is a tool for measuring the connotative meanings of concepts as points in what they call "semantic space."[7] An actual semantic differential consists of a number of scales, each a bipolar adjective pair, chosen from a large number of such scales for a particular research purpose together with the concept (or concepts) to be rated with the scales. Each scale measures one (occasionally two) of the three basic factors or dimensions that Osgood and others have found underlie the scales.

Various research studies have talked about and identified the dependency syndrome characteristic of welfare recipients: a sense of impotence, frustration, and failure, in toto, a low self-evaluation on all the dimensions of Osgood's scale--evaluation, potency and activity. However successful a training program may be in giving new skills to an individual, successful implementation of these skills may be predicated upon a significant movement away from the welfare-dependency syndrome toward a concept of self as worthwhile and on the move, socially or economically.

The Ladder Scale. Devised by Hadley Cantril and Lloyd Free,[8] the ladder scale has been widely utilized in cross-cultural research. The generally used instrument has been modified for this study to begin by asking respondents to indicate their choices among a series of items reflecting their view of the best possible life they can imagine for themselves and another reflecting the worst possible life they can envision. Upon completion of this section, a ten-rung ladder is displayed, and using the top of the ladder to correspond to the best possible life and the bottom of the ladder to correspond to the worst possible life, they indicate: (1) where they believe they are presently, (2) where they believe they were five years ago, and (3) where they expect to be five years from now. Cantril and Free emphasize that the ladder is a self-anchoring device. The individual respondent uses his own expectations of hopes and fears as a basis for estimating his present, past and future.

The procedure is then repeated, but the individual is requested to rate his country with respect to the best and the worst situation he can envision for it, past, present and future. The data permit comparisons between self and country before and after training, and also permit independent estimates of self before and after training, and of country before and after training.

The impressions recorded on the instruments are to be analyzed using a scoring system based on Maslow's Need-Hierarchy theory of motivation.[9] Five levels of need were established and, using data from sources other than Title V subjects,

scoring standards were devised and reliability of the scoring system established. Thus it may be possible to identify possible shifts in motivation both quantitatively (in terms of ladder-levels before and after) and qualitatively (in terms of the pattern of needs and the relative frequency of varieties of need).

SUMMARY

From past experience with job preparation programs has come an increasing awareness that vocational training is not enough when program participants are marginal members of society. Social and supportive services must play an integral part in preparing potential wage earners--family heads as well as individuals--to enter the world of work and, once self-supporting, to remain there. The cost-benefit evaluation now being conducted of the Title V Work Experience and Training project in Bernalillo County, New Mexico, therefore measures program inputs and outcomes in a familial context and includes analysis of social and psychological as well as economic factors.

The evaluation is proceeding through generally accepted methodology in analysis of tangible costs and benefits which can be assigned monetary values. Social and psychological changes are being measured through rating scales reflecting social worker judgments and through instruments reflecting the individual trainee's self-evaluation. Discernible relationships between intangible changes and tangible, dollar benefits and costs will be included in study findings.

Analysis is directed toward aiding in choices between the various alternatives confronting those who make decisions about work experience and training projects. Choices in the first instance must be made as to the individuals who are most apt to benefit from the program, the social services that will help them most effectively, the most suitable training and generally the most e f f i c i e n t means of aiding them to attain capability for self-support.

These are choices at the relatively uncomplicated level of direct program operations, yet even at this level analysis faces knotty conceptual and practical problems. The study does not expect to find definitive solutions but does hope to bring them a few steps closer to solution. This is perhaps understandable since the cost-benefit approach, in attempting to measure noneconomic as well as monetary benefits, is moving beyond the ordinary confines of investigation and evaluation of work experience programs. Such an approach should be of inestimable value to health and welfare agencies in their efforts to provide effective supportive services. In conclusion, it can be said that the research study will help emphasize that work experience and training programs for the hard-core unemployed have two major objectives which are inseparable: providing participants with the necessary job skills while at the same time offering them an appropriate range of supportive services. Fulfillment of the first objective leads to economic security, the second to personal security through sustained self-sufficiency.

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1. Title V of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 provides for expanding the "...opportunities for constructive work experience and other needed training available to persons who are unable to support or care for themselves or their families...to help unemployed fathers and other needy persons to secure and retain employment or to attain or retain capability for self-support or personal independence..." (Sections 501 and 502). The Manpower Development and Training Act provides: "Sec. 261(a). The Secretary of Labor in cooperation with the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare shall provide, under this part, programs for needy persons who require work experience or special family and supportive services, as well as training, in order that they may be assisted to secure and hold regular employment in a competitive labor market."

2. See the following articles in *Welfare in Review:* Abraham S. Levine: "Evaluating Program Effectiveness and Efficiency: Rationale and De-

scription of Research in Progress," v. 5, no. 2, February 1967; "Cost-Benefit Analysis of the Work Experience Program: Research Strategy," v. 4, no. 7, August-September 1967; "Cost-Benefit Analysis and Social Welfare: An Exploration of Possible Applications," v. 4, no. 2, February 1966; and Perry Levinson, "Evaluation of Social Welfare Programs: Two Research Models," v. 4, no. 10, December 1966.

3. A general summary and bibliography are included in "Cost-Benefit Analysis: A Survey," by Ralph Turvey and A. R. Prest, *Economic Journal*, v. 75, December 1965, pp. 683-735.

4. The relationship between price stability and unemployment rate reduction is among the subjects included in each Economic Report of the President in recent years. Among the various relevant articles in books and economic journals, one bearing particularly on the point raised above is that by Abba Lerner, "Employment Theory and Employment Policy," *American Economic Review*, May 1967, v. LVII, No. 2, pp. 1-18.

5. A recent study by Leonard Joel Hausman, *The 100 Per Cent Welfare Tax Rate: Its Incidence and Effects*, contains useful information relating to this point. (Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, University of Wisconsin, 1967.)

6. Work-related expenses of AFDC mothers are apt to be higher, at least at the outset, than expenses of other working women whose wardrobes are more adequate, who have means of transportation, etc. There seem to be no studies relating to this particular question, however; the few studies that exist relate primarily to the costs borne by working wives. These studies include: Luise K. Addiss, "Job Related Expenses of the Working Mother," *Children*, v. 10, no. 6, November-December 1963, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; Emma G. Holmes, "Job Related Expenditures and Management Practices of Gainfully Employed Wives in Four Georgia Cities," *Home Economics Research Report No. 15*, February 1962, Agricultural Research Services, U.S. Department of Agriculture; and Emma G. Holmes, "Job-Related Expenditures and Management Practices of Gainfully Employed Wives in Ohio," *Home Economics Report No. 27*, January 1965, Agricultural Research Services, USDA.

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Assessing Social Agency Effectiveness*

A Goal Model

HERMAN D. STEIN, GEORGE M. HOUGHAM, SERAPIO R. ZALBA

The need to develop and apply better measures of effectiveness in social welfare has long been recognized. In recent years, however, the subject has taken on greater urgency. The growing demand for better assessment methods is related to greater public awareness and concern about the extent of the investment in welfare programs, the continuing shortage of trained and experienced personnel, the persistence of "unmet needs" and the prevalence of social problems (in spite of increased welfare allocations), and growing doubts about the efficacy of established technologies and institutional systems for helping low-income clients.

However, before measures can be developed the actual meaning of the term effectiveness should be explored since it is open to different interpretations. One interpretation has reference to the appropriateness of the agency's goals. A particular social agency may be considered ineffective because it is not serving the "right" clients or because it is having little or no impact on the "most widespread" or the "most acute" social problems in the community. This judgment concerning effectiveness is not related to the agency's efficiency or to its effectiveness in achieving its stated goals; the judgment is rather that it is pursuing the *wrong* goals. Many aspects of this interpretation are susceptible to systematic study and investigation. However, some are not--for example, the philosophical basis for determining goals. As Hyman has noted, "the wisdom of goals cannot be ascertained by scientific inquiry."[1]

Another interpretation of effectiveness, particularly in the treatment agency, concerns the efficacy of a particular therapeutic technique or service. Effectiveness is thus defined according to a clinical model whose centeral question for investigation is whether or not the particular therapeutic service has in fact produced, in accordance with a predicted cause and effect relationship, the desired outcomes in the client or in his supportive social environment. The primary focus, and therefore the contribution of such an outcome study is, however, the testing, refinement and extension of social work service or "practice." Agency effectiveness is at issue only to the extent that the agency being studied is committed to a particular type of professional service.

Still another approach to defining effectiveness involves an exploration of the extent to which the social agency's goals are economically and efficiently reached without an intolerable amount of undesirable consequences. The therapeutic service in these circumstances is given, rather than problematic. What is problematic is the ability of the agency to reach its predetermined output goals.

The interdependence of these three aspects of agency effectiveness is apparent. The ultimate justification for the command of societal resources by a social welfare agency rests with the agency's ameliorative impact on a socially significant

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For references see end of article.

problem. And the agency can only achieve this impact by offering service of sufficient quantity and quality to an appropriate population in need. It is only when both *service effectiveness* and *organizational effectiveness* are assured and *are directed to the most relevant target population* that the social problem under attack is likely to be ameliorated to any significant degree.

The literature offers two general models for evaluating the agency's effectiveness as an organization, namely, the goal model and the systems model.[2] This article is concerned primarily with the first of these two models. Specifically, the question posed is: How does one develop, test and refine a methodology for measuring the effectiveness of the social agency in achieving its declared output goals?

Conceptual Framework

Evaluating the functioning of social welfare agencies requires the determination and articulation of some standards or benchmarks with which actual performance can be compared. Broadly speaking, the standards take one of two forms. Various kinds of performance criteria may be formulated independently by an outside expert who "Knowing--or assuming to know--how casework ought to be carried on, how foster homes ought to be selected, how a child guidance clinic ought to be staffed...would show to what extent the work or the agency was competent."[3] However, in the context of this paper effectiveness is defined as, and measured by, the extent to which the agency's goals or objectives are achieved.

The agency may be perceived as pursuing a chain of goals: beginning with *input goals*--attaining command over adequate resources; proceeding to *output goals*--transforming these resources into programs and services and their delivery to a target population; and hopefully culminating in *outcome goals*--ameliorating or solving individual or societal problems.[4] If one applies the "working backwards" approach described by Feldman and Kanter,[5] the three links in the agency's chain of goals are as follows:

1. *Outcome goals:* These are the ultimate goals of the agency, reflecting societal values or socially-sanctioned objectives, e.g., to reduce dependency, poverty, criminal recidivism; to promote child welfare, personal adjustment, effective family functioning; to prevent mental illness, juvenile delinquency, family breakdown.
2. *Output goals:* These are the agency's means or instrumental goals to the attainment of the specified outcome goals. For any given period of time, output goals might be expressed in such terms as (i) quantity of service, e.g., so many adoptions or foster home placements; (ii) quality norms of service, e.g., an acceptable rate of self-defined "success" or "failure" cases; (iii) coverage of service, e.g., meeting a defined need, serving a defined population.[6]
3. *Input goals:* The agency's input goals specify the resources that have been determined--or are deemed--to be necessary to achieve the agency's output goals. In budgetary presentation, an agency's input goals are likely to be expressed in monetary terms. Input goals can also, and perhaps more meaningfully, be described in terms of physical requirements (office space, transport, etc.) and personnel requirements (secretarial staff, social workers, etc.).

In organizational theory a fourth type of agency goal is also postulated. If the agency hopes to produce specified social services (outputs) serving specified social objectives (outcomes) *over a period of time*, the agency's internal requirements as an organizational system must be met. A model can be developed which identifies the agency's requirements for survival and optimal functioning. The standards,[7] implicit or explicit, of the model are the agency's *system-maintenance goals*.

These goals may relate to physical resources and human effort (input) as well as to their arrangement into an appropriate means instrumentality. Examples would include administrative policy in such operational areas as personnel management, quality control, performance accountability, centralization/decentralization, or technological innovation. From an analytical and an operational standpoint, it can be useful to differentiate and identify the agency's various system-maintenance goals in this way.[8]

The direct relationship among the various types of agency goals should be noted. *Input* goals are instrumental means to the achievement of output goals; output goals, in turn, are instrumental means to the achievement of *outcome* goals. The attainment of each goal is a necessary but not sufficient condition for realizing the next order of goal.[9] However, the aim of the approach advocated here is not to determine the "overall effectiveness" (however that is defined) of the agency but rather its effectiveness in relation to its output goals.

The Use of Process Analysis

The value to the agency in having an assessment made of its effectiveness in reaching its output goals will be limited unless research helps to identify specific organizational structures and operating procedures wherein improvement can and should be made. It is not enough to provide more or less precise indices of the extent to which the agency is achieving its goals; an analysis of the factors contributing to (or impeding) goal attainment should accompany the indices. Without such an analysis, a study of organizational effectiveness will at best help to identify questionable features in agency practice, without affording any guidelines to their appropriate and feasible modification.

If the objective is to afford not only measurement (indices) but also an operational analysis of goal achievement, it is necessary to go beyond the standard approach of evaluating agency effectiveness in attaining its goals. The standard model involves, broadly speaking, definition and identification of agency goals; reduction or translation of these goals into operational and measurable terms; determination of the degree of achievement of each of these more precise objectives; and, possibly, the development and application of a formula for combining the degree of achievement of the specific objectives into an overall estimate of agency effectiveness.[10] The evaluative approach proposed would call for the examination of the agency's "flow of service," beginning with contact between potential clients and the agency, proceeding through intake, and culminating in the provision of ongoing services. The objective of this examination would be to relate agency operations *as a process* to the achievement--or the failure of achievement--of the agency's output coverage goals.[11]

A Methodological Approach

In the social welfare field, "measurement of effectiveness has proved difficult in clinical terms; determination of effectiveness in organizational terms is even more elusive. An important lacuna in this regard is that appropriate methodologies have not been clearly worked out."[12] It would be premature, under the circumstances, to attempt to present a methodological prescription in precise detail. The general line of attack can, nevertheless, be identified and described.

The first task in an organizational study along the lines suggested would be to identify the agency's output goals, in terms of quantity of service, quality norms of service, and coverage of the target population. Frequently, as Etzioni has pointed out,[13] there are significant differences between the agency's "stated goals" and its "real goals," as well as in the perception of these goals by the agency's board, executive staff and clients. One of the objectives would be to develop a systematic procedure (i.e., methodology) for identifying the agency's goals, bearing in mind that "organizational goals" are themselves artificial

constructs.[14] The agency's articulated statement of output goals would be used as the point of departure.

The explication and delineation of these goals involves seeking specific answers to the kind of questions raised by Stein in an earlier presentation:[15] (1) What client needs are to be served? (2) What proportion of those meeting the eligibility criteria does the agency seek to serve? (3) What are the agency's goals with regard to quality of service (what rate of successful cases, for example, does it seek to achieve)? (4) Are there differential goals for various case classifications based on type or severity of problems, or difficulty of treatment?

In some cases, explication of an output goal automatically involves quantification, affording an immediate standard against which the agency's actual performance can be measured. In other instances, the determination of such a standard may require recourse to secondary data. By way of illustration, it may be necessary to determine the size of a population with a specific need before the agency's success in serving a specified portion of that population can be determined. Depending on the nature of the particular service and the precise goal, determination of the standard may require analysis of such data as Federal census and school attendance figures, court records, or survey findings relative to the incidence of a particular problem. The feasibility of validly determining the size of the agency's target population is uncertain and will require empirical testing.

A special point should be noted concerning target population coverage as a type of output goal and as an element in the determination of output effectiveness. A number of different organizations in any metropolitan community are usually involved in various ways and to varying degrees in meeting a specific social need or ameliorating a specific social problem. This becomes especially clear when, as sometimes happens, efforts are made to assign responsibility for failure to deal effectively with a current problem such as a rise in juvenile delinquency, or in the illegitimacy rate. Under the circumstances, it is preferable to conceptualize and elaborate the coverage goals of the agency under study in terms of impact on a specified target population rather than on a community problem per se. Without reference to a defined target population, output is likely to be misleading as an indicator of the extent to which an agency is solving a social problem: the result will be to underestimate the output effectiveness of the particular agency since it seeks to serve only *part* of the total population in need. Also, inasmuch as a variety of community agencies are simultaneously serving a specified population in need, the community's effectiveness in meeting the need will also be underestimated if only one agency's output is taken into account.

For purposes of this analysis the coverage concept is assumed to have two components: (1) the extent to which the agency actually provides service to its target population--i.e., its share of a specified community need or problem; and (2) the extent to which agency services are *confined* to those persons in the target population who by reason of demographic characteristics, kind of problem, and the like, meet the agency's formal eligibility or intake requirements.

Assessment of Quality

Attempts to assess the quality of output usually involve measurement of success rates in treatment or determination of the calibre of personnel employed. Neither is a direct measure of output quality, although the first does provide an objective index. Since talented personnel may be inappropriately or ineffectively deployed, the second is at best only indirectly relevant to output quality. Therefore it seems potentially more productive to follow a "success of treatment" approach, although claims of success must be tempered by taking into account the kinds of individuals an agency serves. This requires the explication and development of a case classification scheme which

reflects agency-defined ways of distinguishing types of cases. Specific success rates can be compared to determine the quality of agency output from year to year and from treatment strategy to treatment strategy.

In any assessment of success of treatment one must also consider: (a) that the subjective goals of the client and the socially-approved goals of the worker are appropriate objectives in providing agency services;[16] and (b) that research has uncovered significant levels of agreement between clients and therapists as to what constitutes successful treatment.[17]

Relevant Data

In order to evaluate agency effectiveness in relation to the stated goals, the following kinds of data concerning the agency's actual operation must be sought and summarized:

1. Re quantity goals--compilation and analysis of relevant statistics on agency service (e.g., number of cases processed, interviews conducted, etc.);
2. Re quality goals--classification of cases and case outcomes (success/failure) by risk or problem categories;
3. Re coverage goals--definition and size of target population. Of this entire population, how many are being served by the agency? How many are being served elsewhere? What proportion of the agency caseload actually meets the criteria stated in coverage goals?

Pinpointing the specific sources of agency difficulty in achieving its coverage goals will also require a descriptive analysis of the agency process. This would entail: (a) studying the normal sequence and flow of cases to the point of entry into service and (b) determining the number of cases involved at each stage of agency processing, while at the same time noting the number of cases which do not continue to the next stage and the reasons for these discontinuances and discontinuities. Illustrative of the analytical questions to be pursued are the following:

1. How does the agency identify and establish contact with those individuals in its target population? (e.g., by contacts with other community service systems such as health and education agencies, by referrals from other welfare agencies, or on the initiative of the client)
2. What happens during agency intake:
   a. Which clients are accepted for service? Which rejected? Which clients reject offered services and why?
   b. Is there an agency waiting list? Why? How many of those placed on the waiting list are subsequently served by the agency? What happens to the remainder?

Summary

Increased public awareness of extensive social welfare programs, both in the private and the public sectors, has brought a growing demand for assessment of the effectiveness of those programs and particularly of the agencies which provide them.

An objective evaluation of the social service agency poses difficulties as evidenced by the fact that a comprehensive methodology has yet to be developed. However, research in progress suggests how agencies can be analyzed and evaluated in terms of their organizational effectiveness in providing services of stated quantity and quality to a specified population in need. The goal model approach outlined in this article evaluates the agency as a delivery system by comparing its *actual* service *output* with its *formal* output *goals*.

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3. Helen L. Witmer, "What is Evaluation?" in National Conference of Social Work, *Casework Papers* (1954), pp. 139-40.

4. For an independently conceived but similar "chain of goals" see Levinson, op. cit.

5. Cf., Julian Feldman and Herschel E. Kanter, "Organizational Decision Making," in James G. March (ed.), *Handbook of Organizations* (Chicago: Rand McNally, 1965), pp. 617-18.

6. The output goals of the social welfare agency are considered more fully in Herman D. Stein, op. cit.

7. To the extent that these standards are extra-organizational, they are, of course, more analogous to the "outside" performance criteria referred to earlier than to the goals determined by the agency itself.

8. Cf. Amitai Etzioni, op. cit.; and B. S. Georgopoulos and A. S. Tannenbaum, "A Study of Organizational Effectiveness," *American Sociological Review*, Vol. 22 (1957), pp. 534-40.

9. Cf. Feldman and Kanter, op. cit., p. 635.

10. Cf., Herbert H. Hyman et al., op. cit.; and David G. French, *An Approach to Measuring Results in Social Work* (New York: Columbia University Press, 1952).

11. Process may also be studied in order to ascertain the agency's actual goals. "The stated goals of an organization can serve as clues to the actual goals of the organization. But a researcher cannot uncritically accept the stated goals of the organization as its actual...goals, since organizations tend to hold 'public goals' for 'front' purposes. Nor can he elicit this information from the top elites of the organization since they may not be free to communicate these goals to the researcher. Hence, the need to draw on an examination and extrapolation of ongoing organizational processes, especially 'production' in the study of organizational goals." Amitai Etzioni, *A Comparative Analysis of Complex Organizations* (Glencoe: Free Press, 1961), p. 72.

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NOTES

White-Nonwhite Income Differences, 1966

The general problem of interpreting socioeconomic differences between populations is receiving considerable and apparently increasing attention, much of it focused on assessing changes in the economic status of whites and Negroes in the United States.

This note has two purposes: to present selected data from the most recent survey on the income of the U.S. population* and to illustrate some problems in the interpretation of white-nonwhite income differences.(1)**

Incidence of Poverty, 1959-67

According to the *Current Population Survey*, March 1967, "The number of persons below the poverty level declined by 9.2 million between 1959 and 1966. [table 1] In 1966, 29.7 million, or 15 percent of all persons, were below the poverty level. This represented a significant decrease in the incidence of poverty since 1965 when about 17 percent of the population was classified as poor. Although nonwhite persons comprised only 12 percent of the population in both 1965 and 1966, nonwhite persons constituted more than 32 percent of those classified as poor. As compared to a white person, a nonwhite person was almost four times as likely to be poor in both 1965 and 1966....

"The incidence of poverty for white persons declined from 18 percent to 12 percent between 1959 and 1966, a decrease of one-third. At the same time, the incidence of poverty for nonwhites declined from 55 percent to 41 percent, a reduction of only one-fourth....Between 1959 and 1966 there was a decline of 29 percent in the number of white persons below the poverty level, but a decrease of only 10 percent for the nonwhite poor." (1, p. 4)

Measures of relative economic position may show greater stability than those based on absolute standards. For example, the proportion of the population with family incomes half or less the median has been suggested as an alternative index of poverty.(2) (The median income is the amount which divides an income distribution into two equal groups, one with incomes above the median and the other with incomes below the median.) By this measure of relative economic position there has been little change over the past two decades in the proportion of families with incomes half or less the median. In 1947, the percentage was 19; in 1966, 21.(2, p. 90; 1, p. 34)

Similarly, data on the distribution of aggregate income show very little change over the past two decades. Families in the lowest fifth of the income distribution received 4.5 percent of aggregate family income in 1947 and 5.4 percent in 1966. Year-to-year variation was less than one percentage point. Families in the highest quintile of the income distribution received about 40 percent of aggregate income; this percentage has varied by only about 2 percentage points since 1947.(1, p. 7) It is possible for the distribution of aggregate income and the proportion of families receiving half or less the median family income to remain unchanged while the proportion below a given income level can change markedly.

Another way of interpreting data on change is to compute actual change as a percent of maximum possible change. For example, between 1959 and 1966 the percent of white persons and families classed as poor decreased from 16 to 10 percent--38 percent of the maximum decrease to

*U.S. Bureau of the Census. Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 53, "Income in 1966 of Families and Persons in the United States." December 28, 1967.

**Numbers in parentheses refer to literature cited at end of article.

Table 1. Persons below the poverty level, by color, United States, selected years

Year	Total		White		Nonwhite	
	No.*	Pct.	No.*	Pct.	No.*	Pct.
1966.....	29,731	15.4	20,126	11.8	9,605	41.4
1965.....	31,908	16.7	21,375	12.7	10,533	46.4
1963.....	35,290	18.9	24,121	14.6	11,169	50.9
1961.....	38,095	21.0	26,501	16.5	11,594	55.4
1959.....	38,940	22.1	28,231	18.0	10,709	54.6

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census. Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 53, "Income in 1966 of Families and Persons in the United States." December 28, 1967. Table H.

**Numbers in thousands.*

Table 2. Selected data on educational attainment, median income in 1966, and color

Years of school completed	Families			Males 25 years old and over		
	White	Nonwhite	Ratio of nonwhite to white income	White	Nonwhite	Ratio of nonwhite to white income
Total.....	$7,722	$4,628	.60	$6,390	$3,665	.57
Less than 8 years....	4,477	3,349	.75	2,945	2,376	.81
8.....	6,103	4,399	.72	4,611	3,681	.80
9-11.....	7,267	4,418	.61	6,189	4,278	.69
12.....	8,217	5,886	.72	7,068	5,188	.73
College 1-3 years....	9,252	7,043	.76	9,023	5,928	.66
College 4 or more....	11,697	9,510	.81			

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census. Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 53, "Income in 1966 of Families and Persons in the United States." December 28, 1967. Tables 7 and 21.

zero. Among nonwhites the decline in the percent classed as poor amounted to 25 percent (54 percent to 41 percent) of the maximum. In this instance, both percentage decline and the percentage of maximum possible decline were in the same direction and showed a greater decline for whites than nonwhites. This will not always be the case, particularly when the base of the percentage is small. For instance, an increase from 10 to 20 percent is a 100 percent increase but is only 11 percent of the maximum possible increase.

Data on educational attainment, income, and color illustrate the importance of specifying the characteristics of the populations being compared. In table 2 comparisons are made of median family incomes classified by the education of the family head with the incomes of males 25 years old and over with specified levels of education. (1, pp. 27, 39) Both

comparisons show that in every educational category incomes of nonwhites were lower than those of whites. But there are some important differences between the patterns of families and of persons. Among families, for instance, the greatest absolute and relative white-nonwhite income difference was for families in which the head had attended but not completed high school; the ratio of nonwhite to white income was highest for families in which the head had completed college; and the median income of white families in which the head had completed 8 years or less of school was higher than that of nonwhite families in which the head had completed high school.

Among males 25 years old and over, the highest nonwhite-white income ratio was for those who had completed less than 8 years of school; the lowest was for those who had completed some college. Whites who had attended but not completed high school had higher median incomes than nonwhites with at least one year of college.

A final example of varying interpretations of income data consists of data on income of families and unrelated individuals for 1939, 1956, and 1966.(1, p. 12) The ratio of nonwhite to white median incomes increased from about 37 percent in 1939 to about 60 percent in 1966. During the same period, however, the absolute difference in median incomes increased from about $840 in 1939 to about $2,800 in 1966. If differences in dollar amounts are considered, the income gap between whites and nonwhites has widened since 1939; if income ratios are used, the income gap has narrowed.

It appears that the incidence of poverty in the United States, as measured by the Social Security Administration index, declined between 1959 and 1966 and that the decline was greater for whites than for nonwhites. Over the same period, there appears to have been little change in the distribution of aggregate income or in the percentage of families with incomes half or less the median income.

When educational attainment is considered, white incomes are higher than nonwhite incomes within each educational category for both families and males 25 years old and over. However, the relative position of educational categories varies with the bases of classification and is not the same for families as for persons.

Perhaps enough has been said to suggest how interpretation depends on the variables considered to be important (family status, age, sex, color, etc.); with the selection of measures to be used in analysis; and with the preconceptions of the analyst. Moreover, comparisons of any set of survey data on economic status are affected by all the usual vagaries that confront survey research, such as sampling error, misunderstanding or misreporting on the part of respondents, and errors of recording, processing and tabulation.

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Families on Welfare in New York City

What are families like who receive welfare assistance? What are their attitudes, preferences and expectations for the future? How many are able to work? How long have they lived in the community? What are the circumstances of their early lives? How many are second generation recipients of assistance? These and many other questions are the concern of welfare administrators, legislators, program planners and a wide cross section of the community. More definitive answers are needed for a better understanding of the nature and effects of welfare programs, and of the problems facing families receiving public assistance in order to develop programs to attack dependency.

In recognition of this need, the Center for Social Research of the City University of New York has prepared a series of Preliminary Reports on welfare families in New York who were receiving assistance in April 1966. Data for the Reports were obtained in the course of conducting a research project dealing with the utilization of health services by welfare recipients.* Selected characteristics of these families are presented without extensive analysis and with the recognition that they represent "social bookkeeping" more than "social research."

Among the characteristics reported were the family's welfare experience, living conditions, education and employment of the mothers, presence or absence of the husband, and nativity and immigration to New York. Tables included in the Reports provide detailed information on welfare families by age, ethnicity, marital status, community of rearing and other relevant variables.

Data in the Reports are based on interviews with a stratified sample of 2,179 families receiving Aid to Families with Dependent Children; Temporary Aid to Dependent Children (families with an unemployed father); and Home Relief (families receiving supplementation of low earnings of an employed father). The latter two categories were overrepresented in order to insure enough two-parent families for analysis, but when generalizing findings to the total welfare population as of April 1966 a weighting procedure was used.

The results of the investigation included in this review are descriptive of the total caseload of families on welfare in New York City in April 1966, as projected from information obtained from the sample. However, the Reports contain a note of caution that findings do not necessarily describe the present caseload as there has been a considerable increase in the number of families receiving assistance in New York City since the time the survey was conducted.

SOME MAJOR FINDINGS

Fifty percent of the families on welfare in New York City in April 1966 were Negro, 40 percent were Puerto Rican and 10 percent were white. Husbands were present in more than one-fourth of the households. Ten percent of the mothers were either divorced or widowed and nearly 20 percent were unmarried. Mothers were without husbands due to separation or desertion in over 40 percent of the families. It is noted that the high rate of desertion as a cause of dependency is given little attention and that research has been lacking in

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recent years on separation and desertion in low-income families.

A finding of interest was that most deserted mothers reported that the separation from the husband occurred following the family's first receipt of assistance rather than before. The author comments that this sequence of events is contrary to customary expectation and may indicate an opportunity for prevention of family breakdown when the family is known to the welfare department before the separation occurs.

Nearly 40 percent of the mothers were under 30 years of age, 40 percent were in their thirties and the remaining 20 percent were 40 years of age or older. Two-thirds of the families had three or more children in the home under 19 years of age, and two-thirds had preschool age children. Nearly all of the mothers in the sample who were in their teens and twenties had preschool children; over 40 percent of Negro and Puerto Rican women in this age range either had very young infants or were pregnant at the time of the survey.

Only 11 percent of the welfare families lived in public housing. Respondents reported rat infestation in one-third of the buildings in which they lived. Most recipients owned a clock, a television set and/or a radio, but only one in four had a telephone. The latter situation, the author points out, was related to Departmental policy limiting possession of a telephone by welfare families.

Continuous time on assistance was not reported. More than half of the families first received assistance in 1960 or thereafter. One-third first received assistance within two years prior to the time of the survey. Families without fathers in the home were more likely to have received assistance before 1960.

Women with husbands in the household were more likely to have been reared by both parents in rural communities and to have had less schooling. Unmarried women in their teens and twenties were more likely than married women of the same age to have grown up in New York City, to have graduated from high school, to have been reared by their mothers only and to have fewer children.

When those women who were separated from their husbands were asked how they felt, more than half replied that they were not at all concerned about being separated. Two-thirds of the unmarried mothers expressed some concern about not being married.

Concern about not being married	Separated mothers %	Unmarried mothers %
Very concerned	18	36
Moderately concerned	9	13
A little concerned	14	19
Not at all concerned	53	29
Don't know or no answer	6	1
Total	100	100

Family and Community Origins

About a fifth of the mothers on welfare were born in New York City, about a third in the South, and over a third in Puerto Rico. Three out of 10 mothers grew up in New York City; three in 10 came to the city before they were 19 years of age; another three in 10 arrived as young adults. Only 10 percent came to the city when they were over 30 years of age. Half of the mothers were reared in small town or rural areas. (Table 1)

Table 1. Community of rearing, by ethnicity

Community of Rearing	White	Negro	Puerto Rican
	%	%	%
New York City..	78	32	8
Another city.....	12	21	30
Small town.....	6	21	33
Farm.....	3	26	38
Total.....	100	100	100
Number.....	(208)	(1017)	(954)

Half of the mothers on welfare were brought up by both parents. A fourth were raised by mothers only and a fourth by other relatives or in foster homes or institutions. Half of the mothers had four or more siblings.

Among the mothers in the sample, those under 30 years of age and those who grew up in an urban community were less likely to have been reared by both parents. Those born and/or reared in New York City were most likely to have been brought up by their mother only and to have had fewer siblings.

Fifteen percent of all mothers on welfare reported that their parents had received public assistance. Negroes reported that 21 percent of their parents had received assistance, whites, 16 percent and Puerto Ricans, 9 percent.

The Reports discuss some of the problems involved in defining intergenerational dependency and determining how extensive it is. Concern, it is pointed out, is usually focused only on those families receiving public support continuously for decades, overlooking the many siblings who are fully self-supporting. However, it is noted that families might receive assistance for a few weeks or months during periods of unemployment or illness, or for a few years until their children are in school. This raises a question as to whether such short-term assistance recipients are to be considered "dependent" along with the more chronic cases. Another factor to be considered is the variation in past and present State and local assistance programs. It is noted that such programs in the rural South and in Puerto Rico differ considerably from programs in the urban North. This helps to explain why respondents born and/or reared in New York City showed a greater tendency to indicate that their parents were on welfare than did those reared elsewhere and why Puerto Rican mothers were least likely to indicate that their parents were ever on welfare.

Education and Work Experience

Fifty-seven percent of the mothers on welfare had attended high school and one out of six were graduated. Another one out of six had not gone beyond the fourth grade of elementary school. Mothers with higher educational attainment were younger, more likely to be unmarried or separated and more likely to have been reared in New York City. Most mothers stated they did not get as much education as they wanted.

Eighty percent of the mothers had some employment experience. Usually this was prior to the birth of the first child but almost one-half of the mothers worked afterward. Three out of 10 had worked three years or less but almost one-half had worked six years or more. Three out of 10 were employed for more than 10 years. White mothers were more likely to have been employed as clerical workers, Negro mothers as operatives or service workers, and Puerto Ricans as operatives.

The Reports comment on the implications of findings for planning work training and employment programs for welfare recipients. If the target population is to be younger women who have more education, an extensive day care program would be needed since these women are more likely to have preschool children. Overall planning must also take into account that training and employment of this group of women might be interrupted by pregnancy and care of the infant. More older women are probably available for employment since they are less likely to have preschool children. However, since their level of education is lower, basic education courses as well as vocational training would be required to enable them to improve earning capacity.

In terms of programs to upgrade recipients' skills and incomes, the observation is made that men should not be overlooked. Although employed and employable men constitute only about 5

percent of the recipients, their continued dependency directly affects probably 20 and possibly 25 percent of New York City's welfare population.

Attitude toward Welfare and Work

More than half of the mothers said they "felt bothered" about being on welfare and agreed with the statements on the questionnaire that "Getting money from welfare makes a person feel ashamed" and "People should be grateful for the money they get from welfare." The majority of respondents believed that many undeserving people were assisted by welfare and that the Department has the right to question the spending of money received. (Table 2)

Table 2. Selected attitudes of (a) all mothers on welfare and (b) respondent mothers, by ethnicity

	All mothers*	Respondent mothers		
		White	Negro	Puerto Rican
	%	%	%	%
Felt bothered by being on welfare.....	58	63	66	45
Agreed that people on welfare feel ashamed.....	56	61	55	53
Strongly agreed that people should be grateful for welfare money.....	61	50	52	76
Agreed that many undeserving people get welfare money.....	71	56	70	76
Agreed that the Department of Welfare has no right to question spending.....	44	42	44	44
Agreed that welfare workers made her feel that she should not bother them.....	36	32	41	29
Number.....		(208)	(1017)	(954)

*Weighted projections from stratified sample.

Seven out of 10 mothers said they would prefer to work rather than stay at home. Child care was the major reason given for wanting to stay at home. However, six out of 10 mothers with preschool children said they would prefer to work if appropriate day care facilities were available. (Table 3) The author cautions that a "stated preference on a survey should neither be equated with a decision to act accordingly nor a readiness to do so, although it may involve both."

Table 3. Preference for working or homemaking, assuming appropriate child day care arrangements, of mothers with preschool children, by ethnicity

Preference	Mothers with Preschool Children		
	White	Negro	Puerto Rican
	%	%	%
Prefer to work	38	69	54
Prefer to stay home	55	28	43
Don't know	6	2	2
No answer	1	2	2
Total	100	100	100
Number	(114)	(729)	(646)

Two-thirds of the mothers planned to work in the future although six in 10 said they still expected to be receiving public assistance the next year. Younger women, those with more schooling, and those with fewer children, were less likely to expect to remain publicly assisted. Eight out of 10 mothers on welfare believed that their children would not become dependent adults. Only 3 percent felt that their children surely or probably would require welfare assistance as adults.

The Preliminary Reports illustrate the usefulness of data about conditions and characteristics relative to receipt of public assistance. Even though the survey was not directly concerned with causes and solutions to the problems of dependency, the information obtained from recipients does broaden understanding of variations among welfare families and has implications for flexible program and policy planning.

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Publications of Interest*

Social and Rehabilitation Service

DIVISION OF MENTAL RETARDATION. *Facilities for training to meet the needs of the mentally retarded.* Washington, D.C: U.S. Government Printing Office. 1967. 16 p. 15¢.

DIVISION OF MENTAL RETARDATION. *We are concerned: three youth programs in mental retardation as told by the young people who "got involved."* Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office. 14 p. 20¢.

U.S. CHILDREN'S BUREAU. *Child welfare statistics 1966.* (Children's Bureau statistical series, 88) Washington, D.C. 1967. 43 p.

U.S. CHILDREN'S BUREAU. *Cuba's children in exile: the story of the Unaccompanied Cuban Refugee Children's Program.* Washington, D.C. 1967. 14 p.

U.S. CHILDREN'S BUREAU. *The story of the White House Conferences on Children and Youth.* Washington, D.C. 1967. 30 p. Origin, goals, what they have contributed to the well-being of children and their families and how they have helped build the strength of the nation.

U.S. INTERDEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE ON CHILDREN AND YOUTH. *Federal programs assisting children and youth.* Washington, D.C.: U.S. Children's Bureau. 1967. 95 p. Data on the amount of federal funds being provided by the various federal programs assisting children and youth.

Other Publications

AMERICAN HUMANE ASSOCIATION. *Child protective services, 1967.* Denver, Colo.: P.O. Box 1266. 1967. 316 p. $3.00. Part one is a comparative analysis of the status of state child protective service laws. Part two is a state-by-state review of voluntary and public agency responsibility for child protective services.

BATEMAN, BARBARA D. *Interpretation of the 1961 Illinois Test of Psycholinguistic Abilities.* Seattle, Washington: Special Child Publications, 4535 Union Bay Pl., N.E. 1968. 108 p. $3.00.

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CICOUREL, AARON V. *The social organization of juvenile justice.* New York: Wiley. 1968. 345 p. $8.95. Detailed view of the everyday practices of the police, probation officials, and the courts.

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ERIKSON, ERIK H. *Identity: youth and crisis.* New York: Norton. 1968. 336 p. $6.95. Each chapter is a revision of a major essay of the last two decades.

FREY, LOUISE A., ed. *Use of groups in the health field.* New York: National Association of Social Workers. 1966. 96 p. $2.25. Report of the Committee on the Utilization of Group Methods in the Health Field.

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*U.S. Government publications for which prices are listed may be ordered from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402 (25 percent discount on lots of 100 or more). Inquiries or orders for other publications should be directed to the publisher or issuing agency.

GOLDSTEIN, BERNARD and others. *Low income youth in urban areas: a critical review of the literature.* New York: Holt. 1967. 280 p. $6.00. Urban low income youth in the context of family; in relation to their education; in terms of transition to the world of work; and in the formation of their own families.

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GREEN, CHRISTOPHER. *Negative taxes and the poverty problem.* Washington, D.C.: Brookings Institution. 1967. 210 p. $6.75. Explores major proposals, evaluates the equity and efficiency of each, and estimates how well each can be coordinated with the present tax system.

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MARX, GARY. *Protest and prejudice: a study of belief in the black community.* New York: Harper. 1967. 228 p. $8.95. Analytic nationwide study of Negro attitudes toward themselves.

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WISHY, BERNARD. *The child and the republic: the dawn of American child nurture.* Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press. 1968. 205 p. $6.95. Study of child-rearing in nursery and home, school and church, from 1830 to 1900.

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Program and Operating Statistics

Public Assistance in October 1967

In October, an increase in recipients of money payments occurred in each program under which such payments are made. The largest increase (46,000 or 0.9 percent) was in aid to families with dependent children, bringing the total number of persons assisted under this program to 5,148,000. The count of recipients under the unemployed-parent segment of aid to families with dependent children decreased for the seventh consecutive month, while the count for the total program increased for the fifteenth consecutive month. In October, the unemployed-parent segment represented only 6.4 percent of all recipients of such aid.

The almost uninterrupted downward trend since 1950 in the number of recipients of old-age assistance has leveled off, at least temporarily. Increases occurred in three of the last six months and the 2,070,000 recipients in October was the largest number for any month in the calendar year. Three-fifths of the States reported September-October increases. The program of aid to the permanently and totally disabled has shown decreases in numbers of recipients in only five months since the program was initiated in October 1950. The total of 636,000 recipients in October 1967 was 1.0 percent greater than the number in the preceding month and 9.1 percent above the total for October 1966. The 82,800 recipients of aid to the blind in October represented practically no change from the previous month and a decrease of 1.5 percent from a year ago. A total of 735,000 persons received general assistance in October, only a slight increase from the preceding month but 23.3 percent more than in October 1966.

Total payments for assistance, including medical vendor payments, were $704.1 million in October, $30.9 million above the September total. Money payments rose $9.3 million, reflecting increases of $5.5 million in aid to families with dependent children, $2.0 million in old-age assistance, $1.0 million in aid to the permanently and totally disabled, $858,000 in general assistance, and $35,000 in aid to the blind. Of the total increase in aid to families with dependent children, New York accounted for 41 percent ($2.3 million); Pennsylvania, 13 percent ($718,000); and Illinois, 10 percent ($567,000). Texas and California were responsible for 45 percent ($896,000) and 15 percent ($303,000), respectively, of the old-age assistance increase. Vendor payments for medical care rose $24.1 million in medical assistance, and showed decreases in medical assistance for the aged, general assistance, and in all other programs combined.

A few States reported policy or procedural changes leading to relatively large increases in average payments for some programs. In Pennsylvania, the adoption of a simplified budgeting procedure resulted in an increase of about $10 in the monthly allowance for each child under age 5 receiving aid to families with dependent children. New Hampshire raised payments 50 cents per day for persons in nursing homes who are receiving old-age assistance, aid to the blind, or aid to the permanently and totally disabled.

Connecticut initiated several liberalizations which increased average payments and added recipients to that State's programs. Among the changes were increased allowances for utilities, extension of the coverage of aid to families with dependent children to include full-time students aged 18-21, and elimination of both the responsibility of children to support parents over 65 years of age and of parents to support children over age 21.

Table 1. Amount of public assistance payments in the United States, by month, October 1966-October 1967[1]

Table 1. Amount of public assistance payments in the United States, by month, October 1966-October 1967 [1]

Year and month	Total	Money payments 2/ (In thousands)							Medical vendor payments 3/ (In thousands)					
		Total	Federally aided programs					General assistance 5/	Total	Federally aided programs				General assistance 5/
			Total	Old-age assistance 4/	Aid to the blind 4/	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled 4/	Aid to families with dependent children			Total	Medical assistance 6/	Medical assistance for the aged 4/	Other	
	Amount of assistance													
1966														
October	$544,127	$374,234	$351,519	$140,486	$7,244	$42,524	$161,265	$22,715	$169,893	$161,205	$135,039	$5,823	$20,343	$8,688
November	576,975	377,609	355,103	140,180	7,208	43,073	164,642	22,505	199,366	191,567	166,286	5,245	20,036	7,799
December	582,219	385,414	361,426	141,084	7,268	43,920	169,155	23,988	196,805	190,513	165,372	5,087	20,054	6,292
1967														
January	568,690	389,316	364,487	140,202	7,217	44,131	172,937	24,829	179,373	174,103	148,367	5,206	20,531	5,270
February	569,489	389,524	364,324	140,204	7,212	44,670	172,237	25,200	179,966	174,451	144,526	5,082	24,842	5,515
March	620,248	400,905	374,008	140,758	7,242	45,433	180,575	26,897	219,343	213,891	186,450	5,027	22,414	5,452
April	632,595	401,616	375,808	140,406	7,242	46,024	182,136	25,808	230,979	225,417	197,895	5,033	22,489	5,562
May	625,654	403,515	377,840	140,858	7,255	46,691	183,036	25,675	222,138	217,023	188,743	5,018	23,262	5,115
June	635,363	405,403	379,629	140,563	7,255	47,254	184,577	25,774	229,960	224,697	196,721	4,649	23,327	5,263
July	629,752	408,221	382,390	141,668	7,295	47,951	185,476	25,831	221,531	217,203	190,454	6,472	20,277	4,328
August	679,299	416,841	389,058	142,132	7,348	49,057	190,521	27,773	262,457	257,309	232,030	5,023	20,256	5,148
September	673,218	423,307	394,979	141,645	7,365	49,610	196,359	28,328	249,910	245,205	223,794	5,173	16,238	4,706
October	704,121	432,643	403,457	143,637	7,400	50,575	201,845	29,186	271,478	267,259	247,913	5,013	14,333	4,217
	Percentage change from preceding month													
1966														
October	+1.6	+0.2	+0.2	+0.2	-0.5	+0.9	+0.2	-0.3	+4.7	+4.5	+11.0	-49.9	-2.6	+8.1
November	+6.0	+.9	+1.0	-.2	-.5	+1.3	+2.3	-.9	+17.3	+18.8	+23.1	-9.9	-1.5	-10.2
December	+.9	+2.1	+1.8	+.6	+.8	+2.0	+2.7	+6.6	-1.0	-.6	-.6	-3.0	+.1	-19.3
1967														
January	-2.3	+1.0	+.8	-.6	-.7	+.5	+2.0	+3.8	-9.2	-8.6	-10.3	+2.3	+2.4	-16.2
February	+.1	+.1	(7/)	(8/)	-.1	+1.2	-.4	+1.5	+.3	+.2	-2.6	-2.4	+21.1	+4.6
March	+8.9	+2.9	+2.7	+.4	+.4	+1.7	+.4	+6.7	+22.6	+22.1	+29.0	-1.1	-9.8	-1.1
April	+2.0	+.2	+.5	-.2	0	+1.3	+.9	-4.1	+5.3	+5.4	+6.1	+.1	+.3	+2.0
May	-1.1	+.5	+.5	+.3	+.2	+1.4	+.5	-.5	-3.9	-3.7	-4.6	-.3	+3.4	-8.0
June	+1.6	+.5	+.5	-.2	0	+1.2	+.8	+.4	+3.5	+3.5	+4.2	-7.4	+.3	+2.9
July	-.9	+.7	+.7	+.8	+.5	+1.5	+.5	+.2	-3.7	-3.3	-3.2	+39.2	-13.1	-17.8
August	+7.9	+2.1	+1.7	+.3	+.7	+2.3	+2.7	+7.5	+18.5	+18.2	+21.8	-22.4	-.1	+18.9
September	-.9	+1.6	+1.5	-.3	+.2	+1.1	+3.1	+2.0	-4.8	-4.7	-3.5	+3.0	-19.8	-8.6
October	+4.6	+2.2	+2.1	+1.4	+.5	+1.9	+2.8	+3.0	+8.6	+9.0	+10.8	-3.1	-11.7	-10.4
	Percentage change from same month of preceding year													
1967														
October	+29.4	+15.6	+14.8	+2.2	+2.1	+18.9	+25.2	+28.8	+59.8	+65.8	+83.6	-13.9	-29.5	-51.5

1/ All data subject to revision.
2/ Includes nonmedical vendor payments.
3/ Amounts represent primarily bills paid during the month and therefore are subject to fluctuations unrelated to provision of medical services.
4/ Represents data for recipients of the specified types of assistance under separate State programs and under State programs for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled, or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged.
5/ Partly estimated. Does not include Idaho, Indiana, and Nebraska for all months, Kentucky beginning February 1967, and Puerto Rico beginning May 1967; data not available. Percentage change from preceding month and from same month of preceding year based on comparable data.
6/ Program initiated January 1966 under Public Law 89-97. Data incomplete.
7/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.
8/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 2. Number of recipients of public assistance money payments in the United States, by month, October 1966-October 1967[1]

Year and month	Federally aided programs								General assistance 2/	
	Total	Adult programs				Aid to families with dependent children				
		Total	Old-age assistance 3/	Aid to the blind 3/	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled 3/	Families	Total recipients 4/	Children	Cases	Recipients
	Number of recipients (In thousands)									
1966										
October	7,284	2,756	2,089	84.1	583	1,097	4,528	3,428	287	600
November	7,316	2,748	2,079	83.8	585	1,108	4,568	3,460	287	611
December	7,410	2,745	2,073	83.7	588	1,127	4,666	3,526	301	663
1967										
January	7,489	2,742	2,068	83.5	590	1,144	4,748	3,582	312	691
February	7,559	2,742	2,066	83.3	592	1,160	4,817	3,630	313	700
March	7,652	2,747	2,066	83.3	597	1,180	4,906	3,692	324	720
April	7,695	2,750	2,064	83.1	602	1,193	4,945	3,720	317	687
May	7,730	2,758	2,066	83.1	609	1,202	4,973	3,739	314	675
June	7,740	2,763	2,065	83.0	615	1,208	4,977	3,744	310	664
July	7,742	2,764	2,062	82.8	618	1,212	4,978	3,745	313	678
August	7,834	2,776	2,068	82.9	625	1,232	5,058	3,803	332	726
September	7,879	2,777	2,065	82.8	629	1,244	5,102	3,838	333	729
October	7,937	2,788	2,070	82.8	636	1,258	5,148	3,871	335	735
	Percentage change from preceding month									
1966										
October	+0.4	+0.3	+0.3	-0.3	+0.5	+0.5	+0.4	+0.4	-0.2	(6/)
November	+.4	-.3	-.5	-.4	+.3	+1.1	+.9	+1.0	+.2	+1.8
December	+1.3	-.1	-.3	-.1	+.5	+1.7	+2.1	+1.9	+4.8	+8.5
1967										
January	+1.1	-.1	-.2	-.2	+.4	+1.6	+1.8	+1.6	+4.0	+4.9
February	+.9	0	-.1	-.3	+.4	+1.3	+1.5	+1.3	+.4	+1.4
March	+1.2	+.2	0	0	+.9	+1.7	+1.8	+1.7	+3.3	+2.9
April	+.6	+.1	-.1	-.2	+.8	+1.2	+.9	+.9	-1.9	-4.7
May	+.5	+.3	+.1	-.1	+1.1	+.8	+.5	+.5	-1.1	-1.7
June	+.1	+.1	(6/)	-.1	+.9	+.5	+.1	+.1	-1.2	-1.7
July	(5/)	(5/)	-.1	-.2	+.6	+.3	(5/)	+.1	+.7	+2.2
August	+1.2	+.4	+.3	+.1	+1.1	+1.7	+1.6	+1.5	+6.2	+7.0
September	+.6	(5/)	-.1	-.2	+.7	+1.0	+.9	+.9	+.4	+.5
October	+.7	+.4	+.2	0	+1.0	+1.1	+.9	+.9	+.7	+.8
	Percentage change from same month of preceding year									
1967										
October	+9.0	+1.2	-.9	-1.5	+9.1	+14.7	+13.7	+12.9	+17.7	+23.3

1/ All data subject to revision.
2/ Partly estimated. Does not include Idaho, Indiana, and Nebraska for all months, Kentucky, beginning February 1967, and Puerto Rico beginning May 1967; data not available. Percentage change from preceding month and from same month of preceding year based on comparable data.
3/ Represents data for recipients of the specified types of assistance under separate State programs, and under State programs for the aged, blind, or disabled, or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged.
4/ Includes as recipients the children and 1 or both parents or 1 caretaker relative other than a parent in families in which the requirements of such adults were considered in determining the amount of assistance.
5/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.
6/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 3. Old-age assistance: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, October 1967[1]

[Excludes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

State	Number of recipients	Payments to recipients		Percentage change from--			
		Total amount	Average	September 1967 in--		October 1966 in--	
				Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total 2/....	2,070,000	$143,637,000	$69.40	+0.2	+1.4	-0.9	+2.2
Ala.....	114,000	6,860,000	60.05	+.2	+.1	+1.4	-.1
Alaska 3/.....	1,400	101,000	72.25	-.5	-.2	+1.6	+4.2
Ariz.....	12,900	734,000	56.70	+.5	+.6	-.8	-.6
Ark. 3/.....	65,200	3,882,000	59.50	+.3	+.3	+5.1	+3.9
Calif.....	292,000	29,883,000	102.40	+.4	+1.0	+2.8	+3.2
Colo. 2/.....	40,700	3,303,000	81.10	-.1	+1.0	-2.1	-3.5
Conn.....	7,300	577,000	79.50	+.3	+4.4	+22.0	+37.6
Del.....	1,800	114,000	64.15	+.2	-.3	+8.2	+9.8
D. C.....	2,300	168,000	73.40	+.7	+1.0	+1.5	+19.9
Fla. 3/.....	76,400	3,806,000	49.80	-.7	-.5	-2.5	-.7
Ga. 3/.....	95,800	4,918,000	51.35	+.2	+.1	+2.2	+9.7
Guam 4/.....	200	7,100	36.15	---	---	---	---
Hawaii 3/.....	1,800	141,000	79.20	+.1	+1.6	+8.6	+17.2
Idaho.....	3,700	250,000	66.80	-.3	-.5	-4.4	+6.6
Ill. 3/.....	39,000	2,552,000	65.50	+.3	+8.1	-8.1	-2.9
Ind.....	19,400	922,000	47.40	+.1	+.5	-.1	-3.4
Iowa.....	24,400	2,533,000	103.75	+.1	+.2	-1.6	+81.7
Kans. 3/.....	17,400	1,491,000	85.85	-.2	+.1	-5.3	+2.2
Ky. 3/.....	61,300	3,464,000	56.50	+.4	+.4	+3.9	+4.1
La.....	125,000	9,160,000	73.35	+.1	+.2	-1.5	-.9
Maine 3/.....	10,300	549,000	53.50	+.1	-.2	-6.8	-.5
Md. 3/.....	7,900	485,000	61.30	+.5	+.3	-7.3	+3.8
Mass.....	49,300	4,047,000	82.05	-.1	+.9	-.7	(5/)
Mich.....	39,800	2,740,000	68.80	-.1	+.3	(5/)	-5.0
Minn.....	25,600	1,675,000	65.35	-.7	+1.5	-19.0	+.1
Miss.....	75,900	2,933,000	38.65	+.7	+.3	+2.1	+.7
Mo.....	88,300	6,042,000	68.45	-.3	-.3	-3.4	-2.5
Mont.....	3,900	254,000	64.75	-.1	-.4	-4.5	-2.9
Nebr. 3/.....	8,700	507,000	58.05	-.7	-.2	-21.6	-1.5
Nev.....	2,600	185,000	72.05	-.4	-.4	+6.9	+1.1
N. H.....	4,200	522,000	125.10	+.5	+25.9	-1.1	+25.6
N. J.....	13,900	1,049,000	75.25	+.9	+.7	+2.6	+11.2
N. Mex. 3/.....	9,700	554,000	57.30	+.5	+.4	-.2	+2.0
N. Y. 3/.....	72,400	6,640,000	91.70	+1.6	+4.5	+8.6	+26.0
N. C.....	39,600	2,517,000	63.55	+.2	+.8	-4.3	+8.4
N. Dak 3/.....	4,300	349,000	80.30	-.2	+2.9	-10.1	+1.6
Ohio.....	66,200	4,343,000	65.55	-.6	-1.6	-11.0	-26.1
Okla. 3/.....	80,500	5,973,000	74.15	+.4	+.2	-.6	-3.1
Oreg.....	9,400	576,000	61.20	+.4	+.8	-20.6	+2.4
Pa.....	44,400	3,344,000	75.25	+.5	+.7	+1.1	+5.7
P. R. 3/.....	23,900	210,000	8.80	-.9	+.2	-8.7	-6.8
R. I. 3/.....	4,500	274,000	61.30	+.3	+.8	-11.9	-1.3
S. C.....	22,100	911,000	41.25	+.1	+.2	-6.0	-6.1
S. Dak.....	5,500	349,000	63.15	-1.1	+.1	-11.8	+2.7
Tenn.....	49,300	2,588,000	52.50	+1.8	+1.2	+8.6	+4.6
Tex.....	228,000	14,271,000	62.60	+.4	+6.7	-.4	+1.3
Utah.....	4,500	266,000	58.95	-.2	+.2	-5.6	+4.2
Vt. 3/.....	4,200	302,000	71.05	+.4	+.2	-10.0	+11.7
V. I.....	400	15,100	38.30	-1.5	-.6	-4.1	-2.3
Va.....	11,200	622,000	55.35	+.4	+.6	-3.4	+4.6
Wash.....	26,100	1,774,000	67.85	-.5	-1.9	-4.9	+4.2
W. Va.....	11,900	688,000	58.10	+.4	+1.0	-9.7	+17.2
Wis.....	17,000	1,084,000	64.00	-.2	+1.2	-18.3	+3.1
Wyo.....	2,000	132,000	66.00	-1.4	-.5	-13.1	-17.8

1/ All data subject to revision.
2/ Includes 3,700 recipients aged 60-64 in Colorado and payments of $341,000 to these recipients. Such payments were made without Federal participation.
3/ Represents aid to the aged under program for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled, or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged.
4/ August data; September and October data not reported.
5/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 4. Aid to the blind: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, October 1967[1]

/Excludes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments/

State	Number recipients	Payments to recipients		Percentage change from--			
		Total amount	Average	September 1967 in--		October 1966 in--	
				Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total 2/ 3/....	82,800	$7,400,000	$89.35	(4/)	+0.5	-1.5	+2.1
Ala.....	1,800	131,000	70.70	+0.8	+.6	+.7	+7.1
Alaska 5/.....	96	8,300	86.00	(6/)	(6/)	-5.9	-2.8
Ariz.....	690	49,200	70.90	-1.0	-1.2	-5.6	-6.4
Ark. 5/.....	1,900	137,000	70.65	+.1	+.1	+2.2	+1.7
Calif. 2/.....	12,500	1,666,000	133.60	(7/)	-.2	(4/)	+3.2
Colo.....	210	14,900	71.05	+.5	-2.3	-7.5	-9.8
Conn.....	260	20,700	79.15	+.4	+.6	-6.5	-3.1
Del.....	350	29,400	84.90	-.9	-.9	+3.3	+10.7
D. C.....	190	16,800	87.70	-2.0	-2.7	-3.0	+13.5
Fla. 5/.....	2,600	163,000	64.05	(7/)	(7/)	-1.7	+.4
Ga. 5/.....	3,200	196,000	61.80	-.1	-.5	-.2	+7.4
Guam 8/.....	6	200	(6/)	---	---	---	---
Hawaii 5/.....	74	7,700	103.70	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)
Idaho.....	110	8,700	78.15	+.9	-.8	-3.5	+11.0
Ill. 5/.....	1,900	152,000	81.40	-.1	+5.8	-8.6	+1.5
Ind.....	1,500	100,000	65.05	-1.0	-.5	-2.7	-1.7
Iowa.....	1,100	113,000	107.65	+.1	-1.1	+.8	+15.9
Kans. 5/.....	400	36,400	90.05	-.5	-1.5	-5.2	-4.0
Ky. 5/.....	2,600	182,000	70.70	+.2	+.5	+4.0	+4.3
La.....	2,500	194,000	76.60	-.1	-.1	-1.2	-.8
Maine 5/.....	220	16,200	72.85	0	-1.0	-.9	-.4
Md. 5/.....	340	28,200	83.55	+.3	+6.5	-2.3	+12.6
Mass.....	2,400	287,000	121.70	+1.0	-.1	-.5	-12.8
Mich.....	1,500	124,000	85.15	-.3	-.1	-1.2	+3.0
Minn.....	840	68,000	81.45	-.1	+.7	-8.3	+5.8
Miss.....	2,500	113,000	46.00	+.7	-.8	+.3	-.1
Mo.....	3,900	314,000	80.00	-.4	-.4	-5.0	-5.0
Mont.....	180	13,900	79.25	+2.3	+1.7	-17.5	-12.1
Nebr. 5/.....	370	30,100	80.55	-.8	+1.3	-22.6	-.1
Nev.....	150	12,700	85.30	0	+1.6	-8.0	-20.5
N. H.....	250	30,700	124.45	0	+22.9	+2.9	+20.2
N. J.....	910	83,300	91.60	+.8	+1.7	+2.9	+12.1
N. Mex. 5/.....	360	27,300	74.90	+.3	-.2	+4.0	+10.0
N. Y.....	3,100	349,000	111.20	+.9	+4.1	+2.0	+16.0
N. C.....	4,700	359,000	76.60	+.1	-1.6	-.6	+8.1
N. Dak. 5/.....	84	7,400	88.10	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)
Ohio.....	2,900	211,000	73.05	+.3	-1.0	-4.6	-9.6
Okla. 5/.....	1,500	160,000	104.25	+.2	-.2	-1.9	-3.3
Oreg.....	510	47,000	92.45	+1.0	+3.4	+5.4	+12.9
Pa. 3/.....	9,900	1,085,000	109.85	+.2	+1.5	-.7	+2.0
P. R. 5/.....	1,000	8,900	8.95	-5.5	-3.7	-16.9	-15.1
R. I. 5/.....	110	9,000	80.05	0	+2.8	+2.7	+13.1
S. C.....	1,900	105,000	55.15	+.5	+.6	+.6	-.2
S. Dak.....	120	9,500	83.00	+.9	-5.9	+3.6	+9.9
Tenn.....	1,800	124,000	67.75	0	-.3	-2.0	-.6
Tex.....	4,200	316,000	74.95	+.3	+.3	-1.3	+1.3
Utah.....	140	9,200	65.50	0	+1.5	-2.1	+4.4
Vt. 5/.....	110	8,800	81.20	-.9	+.8	+3.8	+19.4
V. I.....	9	380	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)
Va.....	1,100	82,500	74.10	+.5	+1.5	+.6	+10.2
Wash.....	500	43,000	86.20	-2.5	-1.5	-9.1	+6.6
W. Va.....	630	35,200	56.30	-.5	+1.2	-14.2	+4.2
Wis.....	600	49,700	82.70	-1.3	+.5	-8.0	+7.0
Wyo.....	48	3,400	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)

1/ All data subject to revision.
2/ Data include recipients of payments made without Federal participation and payments to these recipients as follows: California, $22,000 to 120 recipients and Missouri, $50,000 to 590 recipients.
3/ Does not include $577,000 to an estimated 7,700 recipients under State blind pension program in Pennsylvania administered under State Law without Federal participation.
4/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.
5/ Represents aid to the blind under program for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled, or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged.
6/ Average payment not computed on base of fewer than 50 recipients; percentage change on fewer than 100 recipients.
7/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.
8/ Data for August; September and October data not reported.

Table 5. Aid to the permanently and totally disabled: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, October 1967[1]

[Excludes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

State	Number of recipients	Payments to recipients		Percentage change from--			
		Total amount	Average	September 1967 in--		October 1966 in--	
				Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total.....	636,000	$50,575,000	$79.50	+1.0	+1.9	+9.1	+18.9
Ala.....	15,500	706,000	45.55	+.5	+.6	+2.7	+3.9
Alaska 2/.....	380	29,400	76.75	+3.8	+4.5	+25.2	+29.9
Ariz.....	5,800	387,000	66.65	+1.8	+1.7	+23.9	+24.5
Ark. 2/.....	11,500	737,000	63.80	+.8	+.6	+12.2	+10.2
Calif.....	116,000	13,472,000	116.45	+1.5	+1.7	+22.6	+30.5
Colo.....	7,000	445,000	63.85	-.3	-1.5	+4.9	+5.5
Conn.....	4,800	452,000	94.80	+1.8	+9.8	-30.0	-8.4
Del.....	940	88,000	93.25	+1.5	+3.4	+57.6	+65.5
D. C.....	4,100	355,000	86.25	+.6	+1.1	+15.5	+31.4
Fla. 2/.....	21,200	1,283,000	60.60	+.9	+.8	+5.1	+7.4
Ga. 2/.....	28,700	1,726,000	60.15	+.5	+.4	+3.5	+11.3
Guam 3/.....	45	1,600	(4/)	---	---	---	---
Hawaii 2/.....	1,500	157,000	106.90	+1.9	+2.3	+18.4	+24.1
Idaho.....	2,600	192,000	74.45	-.5	(5/)	-4.0	+22.4
Ill. 2/.....	31,200	2,554,000	81.75	+1.0	+5.4	+5.0	+11.8
Ind.....	2,600	127,000	48.05	+3.5	+3.4	+36.3	+29.9
Iowa.....	2,100	262,000	127.50	+2.7	+2.7	+25.9	+152.7
Kans. 2/.....	5,600	627,000	111.40	+.5	+.5	+7.9	+15.8
Ky. 2/.....	14,300	1,009,000	70.35	+2.0	+1.3	+13.6	+14.6
La.....	22,600	1,186,000	52.45	+.5	+1.0	+7.3	+8.1
Maine 2/.....	2,500	185,000	73.65	+1.7	+1.9	+9.7	+16.9
Md. 2/.....	11,500	886,000	77.35	+1.6	+2.2	+31.3	+41.3
Mass.....	13,900	1,276,000	91.65	+.7	+1.2	+4.2	+17.8
Mich.....	17,300	1,447,000	83.50	+1.3	+2.0	+17.0	+18.2
Minn.....	7,800	606,000	78.05	+1.7	+4.3	+26.8	+41.0
Miss.....	22,100	1,015,000	46.00	+1.4	+1.1	+5.4	+19.7
Mo.....	16,800	1,227,000	73.15	+.7	+.6	+5.9	+6.3
Mont.....	1,400	111,000	77.40	+2.3	+1.7	-5.2	+8.4
Nebr. 2/.....	3,300	218,000	67.20	+1.0	+2.1	+10.3	+26.4
N. H.....	700	75,000	107.10	+1.4	+18.0	+3.4	+22.7
N. J.....	9,400	836,000	88.65	+.7	+.4	+7.1	+17.1
N. Mex. 2/....	5,000	348,000	70.10	+1.1	+.9	+14.8	+17.2
N. Y. 2/.....	38,900	3,913,000	100.50	+1.0	+4.8	+13.0	+22.4
N. C.....	23,300	1,593,000	68.50	+.4	+.8	+3.1	+11.8
N. Dak. 2/....	1,800	153,000	84.80	+.6	+1.3	+9.9	+17.6
Ohio.....	21,900	1,629,000	74.20	+1.0	+.2	+7.5	+10.1
Okla. 2/.....	19,900	1,884,000	94.65	+1.7	+1.4	+14.4	+13.0
Oreg.....	5,200	416,000	80.30	-.1	+.7	-2.1	+6.3
Pa.....	25,900	1,905,000	73.50	+.4	+.7	+18.4	+14.4
P. R. 2/.....	12,700	110,000	8.60	-.2	+1.1	-33.7	-34.0
R. I. 2/.....	3,300	263,000	80.65	+1.0	+1.2	+10.6	+17.7
S. C.....	9,300	453,000	48.55	+.4	+.7	+.6	+2.0
S. Dak.....	1,300	84,700	64.55	+.4	+.3	+6.8	+11.0
Tenn.....	17,100	1,121,000	65.75	+1.5	+1.5	+13.3	+14.6
Tex.....	12,000	784,000	65.35	+1.9	+9.8	+11.3	+21.0
Utah.....	3,500	220,000	62.15	+1.3	+1.0	+6.8	+17.4
Vt. 2/.....	1,400	113,000	82.85	+1.5	+2.3	+16.3	+30.4
V. I.....	55	2,200	39.95	(4/)	(4/)	(4/)	(4/)
Va.....	7,100	463,000	65.25	+.5	+.7	+5.6	+10.8
Wash.....	9,900	756,000	76.70	+.5	+.1	-15.4	+19.7
W. Va.....	6,000	324,000	53.90	+1.6	+2.7	+4.9	+30.9
Wis.....	4,900	307,000	62.55	+3.7	+1.3	+10.2	+18.9
Wyo.....	790	55,300	70.25	-1.3	+.1	+5.8	+6.0

1/ All data subject to revision.
2/ Represents aid to the permanently and totally disabled under program for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled, or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged.
3/ Data for August; September and October data not reported.
4/ Average payment not computed on base of fewer than 50 recipients; percentage change on fewer than 100 recipients.
5/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 6. Aid to families with dependent children: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, October 1967[1]

[Excludes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

State	Number of families	Number of recipients		Payments to recipients			Percentage change from--			
					Average per--		September 1967 in--		October 1966 in--	
		Total 2/	Children	Total amount	Family	Recipient	Number of recipients	Amount	Number of recipients	Amount
Total 3/...	1,258,000	5,148,000	3,871,000	$201,845,000	$160.50	$39.20	+0.9	+2.8	+13.7	+25.2
Ala.	17,500	72,800	58,200	935,000	53.35	12.85	+.6	+.8	+3.8	+5.7
Alaska	1,300	5,000	3,800	175,000	130.15	34.90	-.2	-.3	+3.2	+2.0
Ariz.	10,000	42,700	32,600	1,213,000	120.85	28.45	-1.8	-3.1	+.8	+1.9
Ark.	9,100	37,900	28,700	740,000	81.05	19.55	+1.2	+1.4	+15.7	+17.7
Calif. 3/	189,000	747,000	547,000	33,705,000	178.35	45.15	-1.2	+.1	+12.6	+16.2
Colo. 3/	13,800	53,700	41,100	2,027,000	146.45	37.75	-.2	-.4	+6.7	+8.5
Conn. 3/	14,900	59,100	44,200	3,225,000	216.40	54.60	+2.1	+17.5	+17.3	+33.8
Del. 3/	3,700	15,800	12,000	508,000	135.55	32.20	+2.3	+2.9	+35.9	+31.9
D. C.	5,400	24,900	19,900	956,000	178.35	38.40	+.4	+1.0	+9.6	+26.9
Fla.	37,600	148,000	118,000	2,274,000	60.50	15.35	+1.8	+1.9	+10.9	+10.7
Ga.	25,500	101,000	77,600	2,557,000	100.35	25.40	+1.2	+1.0	+16.6	+25.8
Guam 4/	160	850	720	14,500	89.75	17.10	---	---	---	---
Hawaii 3/	4,600	19,600	14,400	851,000	185.60	43.55	+2.3	+1.2	+23.5	+27.2
Idaho	3,000	11,500	8,300	539,000	178.00	46.75	-.2	-.7	+12.9	+28.0
Ill. 3/	57,700	267,000	209,000	11,882,000	205.95	44.45	+1.2	+5.0	+8.5	+16.2
Ind.	12,200	51,000	38,500	1,639,000	134.05	32.15	+1.2	+2.4	+8.9	+27.8
Iowa	11,800	46,200	33,800	2,317,000	196.00	50.20	+.9	+1.4	+5.6	+36.7
Kans. 3/	9,300	38,700	30,100	1,717,000	184.50	44.35	+.5	+1.7	+12.6	+15.3
Ky.	26,500	105,000	76,200	2,956,000	111.55	28.15	+1.6	+1.7	+24.6	+25.7
La.	27,800	121,000	93,500	2,914,000	104.95	24.00	+1.2	+1.4	+11.1	+11.8
Maine	5,600	20,800	15,200	623,000	110.85	29.90	-1.2	-.8	+10.1	+9.8
Md. 3/	25,900	104,000	80,500	4,076,000	157.10	39.05	+1.5	+2.3	+14.1	+23.5
Mass. 3/	35,700	134,000	99,900	7,373,000	206.45	55.10	+1.2	+1.8	+25.2	+42.7
Mich. 3/	42,800	176,000	133,000	7,663,000	179.20	43.50	+2.2	+2.3	+15.2	+33.7
Minn.	15,700	57,600	44,700	3,119,000	198.20	54.15	+.9	+4.0	+8.4	+25.1
Miss.	23,500	98,100	79,400	821,000	35.00	8.35	+2.7	+2.9	+14.4	+21.1
Mo.	26,000	109,000	84,100	2,710,000	104.10	24.90	-.9	-.9	+1.4	+.9
Mont.	2,500	9,700	7,400	374,000	147.20	38.40	+.9	+1.1	+14.3	+19.8
Nebr. 3/	5,600	22,300	17,100	809,000	145.35	36.30	+1.1	-.6	+17.1	+48.8
Nev.	1,900	7,100	5,700	208,000	112.15	29.40	-1.9	-6.1	+21.2	+16.5
N. H.	1,400	5,600	4,200	229,000	168.25	40.70	+.4	+2.9	+10.9	+12.2
N. J.	35,000	140,000	107,000	8,000,000	228.65	57.05	+1.6	+1.9	+18.1	+34.4
N. Mex.	9,100	37,400	28,300	1,148,000	126.70	30.65	+.7	+.6	+16.8	+20.0
N. Y. 3/	190,000	760,000	558,000	45,715,000	241.15	60.15	+1.7	+5.2	+26.0	+42.1
N. C.	25,800	106,000	79,800	2,676,000	103.95	25.30	+1.1	+1.7	+.2	+5.9
N. Dak.	2,300	9,400	7,100	441,000	190.95	47.15	+.4	+2.4	+14.2	+17.6
Ohio 3/	50,800	211,000	158,000	7,791,000	153.35	37.00	+2.5	+2.6	+12.3	+25.5
Okla. 3/	23,000	90,400	68,000	3,106,000	134.90	34.35	+2.6	+2.4	+11.1	+9.4
Oreg. 3/	9,900	37,600	27,100	1,531,000	155.15	40.70	+.8	-4.0	+21.5	+25.2
Pa. 3/	65,200	279,000	206,000	10,803,000	165.60	38.75	+1.5	+7.1	+15.5	+21.0
P. R.	37,100	177,000	134,000	910,000	24.50	5.15	-1.7	+1.3	-1.4	+22.5
R. I. 3/	7,500	29,100	21,400	1,289,000	172.75	44.25	+.3	+.3	+17.4	+26.0
S. C.	6,900	26,800	21,600	464,000	67.55	17.30	+3.3	+3.2	+5.8	+14.6
S. Dak.	3,500	13,300	10,000	552,000	156.05	41.60	-1.0	-2.0	+5.6	+19.5
Tenn.	23,500	94,000	72,400	2,516,000	107.10	26.75	+.9	+.7	+11.9	+13.1
Tex.	25,700	113,000	87,200	2,455,000	95.60	21.65	+2.8	+3.6	+13.1	+14.9
Utah 3/	6,500	26,100	18,700	973,000	149.20	37.30	+.2	+.8	+23.3	+25.8
Vt.	2,100	7,800	5,600	334,000	162.70	43.00	+1.4	+2.0	+28.6	+90.3
V. I.	390	1,500	1,300	43,900	111.30	28.45	+1.3	+2.4	+17.9	+63.4
Va.	13,500	56,500	43,400	1,683,000	125.00	29.80	+1.4	+1.7	+16.3	+24.9
Wash. 3/	16,200	60,800	43,600	2,794,000	172.95	45.95	-.1	-1.8	+21.2	+33.8
W. Va. 3/	20,900	96,300	67,800	2,429,000	116.35	25.20	+.1	+.2	-1.0	+5.0
Wis. 3/	14,600	58,200	44,200	2,881,000	196.65	49.50	+2.8	+4.6	+19.4	+30.8
Wyo.	1,100	4,300	3,200	162,000	141.85	37.95	-.5	-.6	-.5	+3.0

1/ All data subject to revision.
2/ Includes as recipients the children and 1 or both parents or 1 caretaker relative other than a parent in families in which the requirements of such adults were considered in determining the amount of assistance.
3/ Includes data on unemployed-parent segment; see table 7.
4/ August data; September and October data not reported.

Table 7. Aid to families with dependent children, unemployed-parent segment: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, October 1967[1]

[Excludes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

State	Number of families	Number of recipients		Payments to recipients			Percentage change from--			
					Average per--		September 1967--		October 1966 in--	
		Total 2/	Children	Total	Family	Recipient	Number of recipients	Amount	Number of recipients	Amount
Total...	57,800	329,000	222,000	$12,688,000	$219.40	$38.55	-1.7	-0.8	+17.5	+28.6
Calif.....	18,600	107,000	72,800	3,977,000	213.55	37.00	-7.4	-6.7	+13.7	+16.1
Colo.....	890	5,400	3,600	202,000	226.85	37.45	-2.8	-3.0	+30.9	+38.2
Conn.....	460	2,600	1,800	113,000	247.90	42.60	+3.2	+16.9	+15.7	+23.7
Del.....	200	1,100	770	35,600	181.60	31.30	-3.5	-1.9	+47.4	+52.4
Hawaii.....	400	2,400	1,600	91,600	228.30	38.40	+5.6	+4.9	+46.8	+49.4
Ill.....	2,900	18,400	12,800	775,000	269.75	42.20	-1.1	+2.8	-2.2	+9.3
Kans.....	240	1,500	1,100	55,700	235.80	36.65	+5.6	+6.6	+28.1	+30.6
Md.....	310	1,800	1,100	61,500	195.95	35.05	+.1	+2.6	+23.8	+37.6
Mass.....	600	3,500	2,500	183,000	306.70	51.80	-4.1	-1.8	+19.7	+41.4
Mich.....	1,600	10,100	7,000	407,000	258.15	40.15	-1.8	-2.6	+12.5	+41.9
Nebr.....	52	360	260	11,900	228.70	33.15	-2.7	0	+194.3	+367.1
N. Y.....	14,600	76,600	51,900	3,823,000	261.25	49.95	+1.7	+2.1	+28.1	+45.3
Ohio.....	3,000	18,100	12,300	616,000	204.65	34.00	+6.0	+4.2	+19.9	+29.9
Okla.....	680	4,000	2,700	131,000	193.90	32.60	+4.1	+5.0	+184.4	+184.5
Oreg.....	830	4,700	3,100	171,000	206.10	36.25	+8.8	+1.4	+29.3	+29.2
Pa.....	2,600	15,000	9,900	460,000	175.20	30.65	+4.9	+15.0	+34.0	+44.2
R. I.....	310	1,800	1,200	64,700	208.65	36.85	-6.3	-6.9	+18.7	+31.5
Utah.....	1,200	6,500	4,400	173,000	144.90	26.70	-.1	+2.1	+64.0	+94.4
Wash.....	900	4,600	2,900	171,000	189.65	36.90	-4.4	-12.0	+84.3	+97.0
W. Va.....	6,800	39,400	26,300	1,013,000	148.40	25.70	-.7	-.5	-5.3	+3.5
Wis.....	610	3,500	2,300	152,000	249.20	44.00	+9.2	+7.5	+45.1	+48.8

1/ Data for this segment of the program, shown separately here, are included in data for the total program. All data subject to revision.

2/ Includes as recipients the children and 1 or both parents or 1 caretaker relative other than a parent in families in which the requirements of such adults were considered in determining the amount of assistance.

Table 8. Amount of vendor payments for medical care for recipients of public assistance, by program and State, October 1967[1]

State	Total	Percentage change from--		Medical assistance	Medical assistance for the aged	Old-age assistance	Aid to the blind	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled	Aid to families with dependent children	General assistance 2/
		September 1967	October 1966							
Total	3/ $271,478,000	+8.6	+65.8	3/ $247,913,000	$5,013,000	$9,308,000	$218,000	$2,780,000	$2,027,000	$4,217,000
Ala.	1,275,000	+2.7	+22.2	---	900	1,159,000	4,600	110,000	---	---
Alaska 4/	206,000	+630.5	+82.3	---	---	76,700	1,700	45,100	---	82,300
Ariz.	140,000	+5.3	+5.3	---	700	139,000	---	---	---	---
Ark. 4/	1,716,000	-.2	+28.8	---	100,000	1,130,000	28,500	380,000	77,200	---
Calif.	44,626,000	+5.1	+89.1	44,626,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Colo.	1,877,000	-7.9	-.9	---	5/ 1,126,000	329,000	4,900	157,000	225,000	35,200
Conn.	4,469,000	+21.1	+79.9	4,394,000	---	---	---	---	---	74,400
Del.	221,000	-16.0	(6/)	221,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
D. C.	30,200	-88.9	-91.9	---	23,400	1,400	220	2,400	2,300	480
Fla. 4/	2,177,000	+15.5	+8.7	---	---	1,591,000	23,100	354,000	209,000	---
Ga. 4/	1,911,000	-4.6	+45.5	1,911,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Guam 7/	7,100	---	---	---	300	1,300	---	4,000	1,600	---
Hawaii	1,295,000	+122.1	+226.2	1,181,000	---	---	---	---	---	114,000
Idaho	563,000	+23.2	+27.4	563,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ill.	16,312,000	+49.3	+163.9	15,298,000	---	---	---	---	---	1,014,000
Ind.	2,255,000	-5.0	+35.0	---	297,000	1,196,000	75,300	310,000	377,000	---
Iowa	1,660,000	+141.3	-19.8	1,530,000	---	---	---	---	---	8/ 130,000
Kans.	1,605,000	+2.5	+9.6	1,605,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ky.	2,655,000	+13.0	+87.0	2,655,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
La.	3,411,000	-1.1	+55.5	3,342,000	---	---	---	---	---	69,000
Maine	914,000	+17.2	+68.3	828,000	---	---	---	---	---	85,900
Md. 9/	3,311,000	---	---	3,311,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Mass.	13,645,000	-1.4	+64.1	13,410,000	---	---	---	---	---	234,000
Mich.	11,457,000	+2.5	+28.7	11,337,000	---	---	---	---	---	120,000
Minn.	7,117,000	+9.7	+30.4	6,925,000	---	---	---	---	---	191,000
Miss.	289,000	+11.6	+700.6	---	---	236,000	2,900	50,300	---	---
Mo.	1,248,000	+6.8	+19.2	---	---	970,000	---	144,000	105,000	28,500
Mont.	692,000	+4.5	+17.5	446,000	---	---	---	---	---	246,000
Nebr.	1,432,000	-19.1	+22.1	1,432,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Nev.	483,000	+37.2	+131.1	483,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
N. H.	208,000	+7.2	-10.3	208,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
N. J.	4,333,000	+9.9	+53.9	---	5/ 3,055,000	160,000	13,800	329,000	445,000	330,000
N. Mex.	921,000	+25.6	+128.0	895,000	---	---	---	---	---	26,500
N. Y.	79,666,000	+15.3	+140.5	79,666,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
N. C.	1,363,000	+7.7	-14.5	---	81,600	356,000	6,700	492,000	348,000	77,500
N. Dak.	781,000	+5.4	+40.0	774,000	---	---	---	---	---	7,600
Ohio	5,917,000	-11.9	+81.8	5,145,000	---	---	---	---	---	773,000
Okla.	5,062,000	+2.8	+4.8	5,062,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Oreg.	1,432,000	+7.8	+35.7	1,285,000	---	---	---	---	---	147,000
Pa.	11,301,000	+21.3	+61.7	11,301,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
P. R. 7/	3,407,000	---	---	3,407,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
R. I.	2,435,000	+29.1	+194.1	2,359,000	---	---	---	---	---	75,800
S. C.	745,000	-5.8	+50.8	---	---	546,000	36,100	124,000	30,600	7,700
S. Dak.	585,000	+.5	+50.0	478,000	---	---	---	---	---	107,000
Tenn.	1,446,000	+8.6	+37.8	---	248,000	986,000	2,900	88,700	120,000	---
Tex.	8,244,000	+34.5	+133.3	8,244,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Utah	732,000	-4.4	+4.7	725,000	---	---	---	---	---	6,900
Vt.	516,000	+7.3	+66.5	516,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
V. I.	(3/)	---	---	(3/)	---	---	---	---	---	---
Va.	831,000	+7.6	+26.1	---	80,300	431,000	16,800	189,000	85,900	28,100
Wash.	3,616,000	-2.1	+14.1	3,616,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
W. Va.	680,000	-26.2	-14.5	641,000	---	---	---	---	---	38,700
Wis.	8,142,000	+10.0	+63.8	8,026,000	---	---	---	---	---	117,000
Wyo.	116,000	+40.8	-14.7	66,900	---	---	---	---	---	49,600

1/ Amounts represent primarily bills paid during the month and therefore are subject to fluctuations unrelated to provisions of medical services. All data subject to revision.
2/ Data incomplete for general assistance. Some States do not report these data and for some the data represent only partial reporting.
3/ Data not reported by Virgin Islands.
4/ Except for aid to families with dependent children and general assistance, data represent payments for recipients of the specified types of assistance under program for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled, or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged.
5/ Excludes small amount of money payments not subject to Federal participation.
6/ Increase of more than 1,000 percent.
7/ Data for August; September and October data not reported.
8/ Partly estimated.
9/ Data for September; October data not reported.

Table 9. Amounts of medical vendor payments for public assistance programs under the Social Security Act, by form of payment and State, October 1967[1]

State	Total	Form of medical vendor payments	
		Payments to vendors directly or through fiscal agent	Premium or per capita payments 2/
Total 3/	$267,262,000	$254,195,000	$13,066,000
Title XIX States 3/	247,914,000	238,267,000	9,646,000
Other States	19,348,000	15,928,000	3,420,000
	Title XIX States		
Calif.	44,626,000	43,772,000	854,000
Conn.	4,394,000	4,372,000	22,600
Del.	221,000	221,000	---
Ga.	1,911,000	1,911,000	---
Hawaii	1,181,000	1,181,000	---
Idaho	563,000	563,000	---
Ill.	15,298,000	15,298,000	---
Iowa	1,530,000	1,450,000	79,700
Kans.	1,605,000	1,557,000	47,200
Ky.	2,655,000	2,655,000	---
La.	3,342,000	3,342,000	---
Maine	828,000	788,000	39,400
Md. 4/	3,311,000	3,311,000	---
Mass.	13,411,000	13,337,000	73,500
Mich.	11,337,000	11,337,000	---
Minn.	6,925,000	6,845,000	80,200
Mont.	446,000	434,000	12,300
Nebr.	1,432,000	1,398,000	34,500
Nev.	483,000	483,000	---
N. H.	208,000	195,000	13,300
N. Mex.	895,000	895,000	---
N. Y.	79,666,000	79,517,000	149,000
N. Dak.	774,000	774,000	---
Ohio	5,145,000	5,145,000	---
Okla.	5,062,000	968,000	2/ 4,094,000
Oreg.	1,285,000	1,285,000	---
Pa.	11,301,000	11,301,000	---
P. R. 5/	3,407,000	3,407,000	---
R. I.	2,359,000	2,359,000	---
S. Dak.	478,000	461,000	16,800
Tex.	8,244,000	4,166,000	2/ 4,078,000
Utah	725,000	725,000	---
Vt.	516,000	502,000	14,000
Wash.	3,616,000	3,605,000	2/ 11,600
W. Va.	641,000	641,000	---
Wis.	8,026,000	7,999,000	26,200
Wyo.	66,900	66,900	---
	Other States		
Ala.	1,275,000	1,275,000	---
Alaska	124,000	124,000	---
Ariz.	140,000	103,000	36,500
Ark.	1,716,000	1,520,000	196,000
Colo.	1,842,000	1,504,000	338,000
D. C.	29,800	29,800	---
Fla.	2,177,000	1,940,000	238,000
Guam 5/	7,200	7,200	---
Ind.	2,255,000	2,049,000	2/ 206,000
Miss.	289,000	289,000	---
Mo.	1,219,000	1,219,000	---
N. J.	4,003,000	3,959,000	43,500
N. C.	1,285,000	261,000	2/ 1,024,000
S. C.	737,000	669,000	68,700
Tenn.	1,446,000	249,000	2/ 1,196,000
Va.	803,000	730,000	2/ 72,800

1/ All data subject to revision.
2/ Entries represent premium payments into the Social Security Administration system for Supplementary Medical Insurance except for premium payments into an agency pooled fund by North Carolina-$1,024,000; Oklahoma-$3,848,000 Tennessee-$1,050,000; and premium payments to health-insuring agencies by Colorado-$224,000; Indiana-$145,000 Texas-$3,386,000; Virginia-$39,200; and Washington-$11,600.
3/ Data not reported by the Virgin Islands.
4/ Data for September; October data not reported.
5/ Data for August; September and October data not reported.

Data for August; September and October data not reported.
Partly estimated.
Data for September; October data not reported.

Table 10. General assistance: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, October 1967[1]

/Excludes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments/

State	Number of--		Payments to recipients			Percentage change from--			
				Average per--		September 1967 in--		October 1966 in--	
	Cases	Recipients	Total amount	Case	Recipient	Number of recipients	Amount	Number of recipients	Amount
Total 2/	335,000	735,000	$29,186,000	$87.10	$39.70	+0.8	+3.0	+23.3	+28.8
Ala.	92	92	1,200	13.35	13.35	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)
Alaska	190	620	12,300	63.60	19.80	+79.0	+120.0	+21.2	+53.1
Ariz	1,700	5,300	83,200	48.00	15.65	-4.9	-3.2	+4.4	-24.2
Ark.	280	1,100	3,900	13.95	3.55	+13.6	+10.1	-6.5	-29.1
Calif.	30,600	54,000	2,204,000	72.10	40.85	+.5	-1.6	+32.8	+22.1
Colo.	990	3,100	42,600	42.95	13.90	-17.8	-7.5	-15.5	-3.2
Conn.	4/ 5,200	4/ 15,200	4/ 458,000	87.50	30.20	+5.1	+11.7	+31.2	+36.6
Del.	1,500	3,200	90,300	58.75	28.40	+1.6	-.4	+20.2	+20.7
D. C.	990	1,100	86,900	87.75	81.80	+1.4	+3.3	+3.5	+18.3
Fla. 5/	8,100	(6/)	246,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ga.	2,000	5,100	80,900	40.35	15.80	-11.4	-1.3	-9.4	+.3
Guam 7/	44	52	1,800	(3/)	34.60	---	---	---	---
Hawaii	1,400	2,400	129,000	94.80	54.25	+2.4	+1.7	+39.2	+28.6
Ill.	22,400	52,400	2,112,000	94.40	40.30	+.9	+1.2	+24.7	+26.7
Iowa 5/	2,800	6,700	123,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Kans.	2,700	5,900	227,000	85.55	38.65	-1.8	+2.7	+15.7	+19.5
La.	6,200	6,800	319,000	51.15	46.70	+2.3	+2.8	-2.1	-4.8
Maine	2,000	6,500	83,200	42.20	12.70	-5.6	-13.3	+2.7	-11.3
Md.	7,200	8,100	583,000	81.40	72.05	-3.8	-3.2	-13.5	-11.4
Mass.	9,000	20,000	799,000	89.15	40.00	+2.2	+.1	+36.4	+36.9
Mich.	18,300	65,500	1,923,000	105.20	29.35	+6.3	+1.4	+28.7	-4.5
Minn.	5,400	16,300	476,000	88.80	29.20	+.7	+4.2	+1.0	+3.5
Miss.	1,300	1,600	24,100	18.80	15.40	+2.8	+5.0	+7.5	+12.1
Mo.	9,500	12,100	635,000	67.15	52.60	-2.7	+.4	+4.1	+.6
Mont.	2,000	7,800	155,000	77.20	20.00	-2.4	-.2	+211.0	+226.8
Nev. 5/	290	640	14,900	---	---	---	---	---	---
N. H.	660	2,100	45,600	69.60	21.70	+9.7	+14.7	+14.6	+12.5
N. J. 8/	12,100	37,400	1,620,000	133.50	43.35	+.2	+.7	+26.8	+33.2
N. Mex.	480	810	24,600	51.35	30.35	-4.9	+9.7	+40.0	+121.4
N. Y.	79,900	167,000	9,704,000	121.45	58.30	+2.6	+6.6	+33.6	+57.4
N. C.	1,700	4,100	49,700	29.60	12.10	-11.7	-3.7	-6.5	+8.8
N. Dak.	160	550	7,600	47.00	13.90	-18.4	-13.5	-17.7	-27.5
Ohio	26,100	74,900	2,712,000	104.05	36.20	(9/)	+6.7	+37.8	+54.7
Okla.	5,500	(6/)	68,900	12.50	---	---	-.9	---	-12.0
Oreg.	3,600	(6/)	227,000	63.75	---	---	+.6	---	+45.0
Pa.	29,600	37,400	2,208,000	74.70	59.00	+1.3	+.6	+9.3	+6.9
R. I.	3,300	8,200	256,000	77.05	31.15	-3.2	+5.0	+24.3	+38.5
S. C.	770	940	29,500	38.25	31.35	+1.9	+1.3	-27.2	-16.6
S. Dak.	230	730	7,500	32.55	10.25	-26.1	-28.9	-16.4	-15.4
Tenn.	1,500	4,300	43,300	28.20	9.95	+.4	-16.3	+71.0	-3.3
Tex. 10/	9,500	(6/)	245,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Utah	1,000	1,200	85,400	84.80	71.55	-1.6	-.5	+58.9	+105.6
Vt. 10/	800	(6/)	19,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
V. I.	170	180	6,700	40.15	38.10	0	+.5	-8.9	-4.1
Va.	3,400	7,300	187,000	55.30	25.45	-3.0	+1.3	+10.3	+21.3
Wash.	7,500	12,900	589,000	78.25	45.70	+5.7	-.8	+25.6	+19.8
W. Va.	1,600	2,500	74,600	46.65	29.60	-9.0	-.1	-17.9	+13.5
Wis.	4,400	11,600	371,000	83.90	31.85	-7.8	+4.1	+9.8	+22.5
Wyo.	260	860	20,200	77.85	23.45	-6.7	+.6	-5.1	+13.6

1/ All data subject to revision.
2/ Partly estimated; does not represent sum of State figures because totals exclude for New Jersey an estimated number of cases and persons receiving only medical care, hospitalization, and/or burial and payments for such services; recipient count includes an estimate for States not reporting such data. Excludes Idaho, Indiana, Kentucky, Nebraska, and Puerto Rico; data not available.
3/ Average payment not computed on base of fewer than 50 recipients; percentage change on fewer than 100 recipients.
4/ About 15 percent of this total is estimated.
5/ Partly estimated.
6/ Data not available.
7/ Data for August; September and October data not reported.
8/ Includes an unknown number of cases and persons receiving only medical care, hospitalization, and/or burial and payments for such services.
9/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.
10/ Estimated on basis of reports from sample of local jurisdictions.

Table 11. General assistance: Recipients and payments to recipients for selected cities, October 1967

[Excludes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

City	Number of--		Payments to recipients			Percentage change from			
				Average per--		September 1967 in--		October 1966 in--	
	Cases	Recipients	Total amount	Case	Recipient	Number of recipients	Amount	Number of recipients	Amount
Total, 16 cities 1/.	142,000	266,000	$14,401,000	$101.70	$54.20	+0.8	+3.6	+32.9	+40.2
Baltimore.....	6,200	7,000	512,000	82.35	73.10	-3.1	-2.5	-15.4	-13.3
Boston.....	3,600	6,100	357,000	99.75	58.20	+2.3	+1.2	+81.8	+41.0
Buffalo 2/.....	3,900	5,500	362,000	93.25	66.00	+.5	+1.4	-8.0	+13.0
Chicago.....	14,200	32,300	1,609,000	113.55	49.80	+2.0	+1.6	+35.9	+37.9
Cincinatti 2/.....	5,200	16,500	395,000	75.90	23.85	-8.2	-2.9	+1.3	+8.0
Cleveland.....	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	---	---	---	---	---	---
Detroit.....	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	---	---	---	---	---	---
District of Columbia.....	990	1,100	86,900	87.75	81.80	+1.4	+3.3	+3.5	+18.3
Los Angeles 2/.....	18,100	34,000	1,182,000	65.15	34.80	+4.9	-2.0	+101.2	+41.5
Milwaukee 2/.....	2,600	5,800	243,000	95.30	42.25	-12.1	+6.6	+10.5	+24.0
Minneapolis.....	1,400	3,100	127,000	91.20	41.30	-31.5	+5.7	+24.9	-2.2
New Orleans.....	930	1,000	50,400	54.00	50.05	+5.5	+5.2	+17.2	+16.8
New York.....	61,700	123,000	7,694,000	124.65	62.50	+3.0	+6.7	+43.0	+65.6
Philadelphia.....	8,700	12,500	715,000	82.35	56.95	+2.2	+2.1	+21.7	+18.8
Pittsburgh 2/.....	7,900	8,800	611,000	77.15	69.40	+.1	-.6	-6.9	-8.0
Rochester.....	700	2,000	65,800	93.85	33.60	+5.2	+9.5	+4.8	+26.2
St. Louis.....	1,800	2,200	116,000	65.50	53.65	+1.4	+1.2	+11.5	+10.1
San Francisco.....	3,800	4,900	277,000	73.10	56.15	-6.7	-3.0	-20.4	+22.4

1/ Data not reported for Cleveland and Detroit. Percentage changes based on comparable data.
2/ Data for county in which city is located.

Table 12. Old-age, survivors, disability, and health insurance, summary benefit data, October 1967

CASH BENEFITS AWARDED AND IN CURRENT-PAYMENT STATUS

Type of beneficiary	Benefit awards		Benefits in current-payment status			Amount of benefits paid 1/ (in thousands)
	Number	Average amount	Number	Average amount	Monthly rate (in thousands)	
Total monthly beneficiaries	275,205	---	23,429,351	---	$1,700,133	$1,787,684
Retired workers and dependents	128,379	---	15,073,042	---	1,150,437	1,181,161
Retired workers	91,298	$90.82	11,929,226	$85.25	1,017,019	1,040,440
Wives and husbands 2/	26,095	43.42	2,637,595	44.21	116,598	122,320
Children 3/	10,986	36.71	506,221	33.23	16,820	18,401
Disabled workers and dependents	57,510	---	2,100,046	---	145,141	165,830
Disabled workers	26,064	102.39	1,173,719	98.36	115,448	129,933
Wives and husbands 2/	7,871	36.41	230,097	34.25	7,881	9,677
Children 3/	23,575	33.43	696,230	31.33	21,812	26,220
Survivors of deceased workers	77,404	---	5,525,389	---	379,567	414,967
Widowed mothers	8,274	68.74	488,030	65.66	32,042	35,212
Children 3/	40,925	62.51	2,308,565	62.34	143,921	157,514
Widows and widowers 4/	28,002	78.25	2,695,418	74.58	201,037	219,400
Parents	203	87.59	33,376	76.89	2,566	2,841
Persons with special age-72 benefits 5/	11,912	---	730,874	---	24,988	25,726
Primary	11,190	---	707,734	34.74	24,583	25,291
Wives	722	---	23,140	17.47	404	435
Lump-sum death payments 6/	92,023	221.83	---	---	---	19,140

1/ Exceeds monthly rate of benefits in current-payment status because of the inclusion in initial payments of amounts payable for prior months. Distribution by type of monthly benefit estimated.

2/ Includes wives under age 65 with entitled children in their care; a total of 363,000 such wives of retired and disabled workers were in current-payment status.

3/ Includes disabled persons aged 18 and over whose disability began before age 18.

4/ Includes widows and divorced wives aged 60-61 entitled under the 1965 amendments.

5/ Represents benefits authorized by Public Law 89-368(1966) for certain persons aged 72 and over who are not insured under the regular or transitional insured-status provisions of the Social Security Act.

6/ Number of lump-sum payments shown were paid on the accounts of 86,282 deceased workers; the average amount represents average per deceased worker.

Program and Operating Statistics

Public Assistance in November 1967

In November 8.7 million persons received maintenance payments under public assistance programs, roughly 90,000 more than in October. The net rise in number of recipients was attributable largely to the increases of 58,900 (1.1 percent) in aid to families with dependent children and 23,000 (3.1 percent) in general assistance. The unemployed-parent segment of aid to families with dependent children rose 8,000 (2.4 percent)--the first increase in eight months. For the overall program of aid to families with dependent children, about 4 of every 5 States reported more recipients in November than in October. Increases in general assistance occurred in slightly more than half the States.

In old-age assistance the national rise of 4,200 or 0.2 percent in number of recipients reflected primarily procedural changes related to new medical assistance programs in Georgia and Missouri. In Georgia nearly 2,000 persons who had been receiving money payments to obtain care in nursing homes were made eligible for medical vendor payments in their behalf under the State's recently initiated title XIX program. The increase of 5,500 recipients in Missouri was attributable to a change in method of paying for care in certain nursing homes--from medical vendor payments to money payments to recipients. A similar change in payment method occurred in Wyoming when that State transferred recipients in personal care nursing homes from its medical assistance program to old-age assistance. For the Nation as a whole, the number of recipients in aid to the permanently and totally disabled rose 4,300 (0.7 percent) and in aid to the blind remained about the same.

Expenditures for assistance in November, including vendor payments for medical care, totaled $718.0 million--$12.9 million more than in October. Medical assistance in New York, where bills paid for hospitalization increased $11.8 million, was largely accountable for the increase. Nationally, money payments for all programs combined rose $3.9 million, reflecting increases of $2.1 million in aid to families with dependent children, $948,000 in old-age assistance, and smaller increases in the other programs.

On a national basis, average money payments per recipient showed relatively little change between October and November. A few States reported specific policy or procedural changes that affected payments. Alabama raised by $3 its maximum on individual money payments to recipients of old-age assistance, and increased the proportion of budget deficit met from 52 percent to 58 percent in aid to the permanently and totally disabled and from 41 percent to 50 percent in aid to families with dependent children. In Missouri the maximums on money payments were raised for adult recipients who are totally bedfast or who are in domiciliary homes or practical nursing homes.

Table 1. Amount of public assistance payments in the United States, by month, November 1966-November 1967[1]

Year and month	Total	Money payments 2/ (In thousands)							Medical vendor payments 3/ (In thousands)					
		Total	Federally aided programs					General assistance 5/	Total	Federally aided programs				General assistance 5/
			Total	Old-age assistance 4/	Aid to the blind 4/	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled 4/	Aid to families with dependent children			Total	Medical assistance 6/	Medical assistance for the aged 4/	Other	
	Amount of assistance													
1966														
November	$576,975	$377,609	$355,103	$140,180	$7,208	$43,073	$164,642	$22,505	$199,366	$191,567	$166,286	$5,245	$20,036	$7,799
December	582,219	385,414	361,426	141,084	7,268	43,920	169,155	23,988	196,805	190,513	165,372	5,087	20,054	6,292
1967														
January	568,690	389,316	364,487	140,202	7,217	44,131	172,937	24,829	179,373	174,103	148,367	5,206	20,531	5,270
February	569,489	389,524	364,324	140,204	7,212	44,670	172,237	25,200	179,966	174,451	144,526	5,082	24,842	5,515
March	620,248	400,905	374,008	140,758	7,242	45,433	180,575	26,897	219,343	213,891	186,450	5,027	22,414	5,452
April	632,595	401,616	375,808	140,406	7,242	46,024	182,136	25,808	230,979	225,417	197,895	5,033	22,489	5,562
May	625,654	403,515	377,840	140,858	7,255	46,691	183,036	25,675	222,138	217,023	188,743	5,018	23,262	5,115
June	635,363	405,403	379,629	140,563	7,255	47,254	184,577	25,774	229,960	224,697	196,721	4,649	23,327	5,263
July	629,752	408,221	382,390	141,668	7,295	47,951	185,476	25,831	221,531	217,203	190,454	6,472	20,277	4,328
August	679,299	416,841	389,058	142,132	7,348	49,057	190,521	27,773	262,457	257,309	232,030	5,023	20,256	5,148
September	673,218	423,307	394,979	141,645	7,365	49,610	196,359	28,328	249,910	245,205	223,794	5,173	16,238	4,706
October	705,104	432,643	403,457	143,637	7,400	50,575	201,845	29,186	272,461	267,259	248,896	5,013	14,333	4,217
November	717,989	436,588	407,046	144,585	7,406	51,124	203,931	29,542	281,402	276,384	258,077	5,151	13,156	5,017
	Percentage change from preceding month													
1966														
November	+6.0	+0.9	+1.0	-0.2	-0.5	+1.3	+2.3	-0.9	+17.3	+18.8	+23.1	-9.9	-1.5	-10.2
December	+.9	+2.1	+1.8	+.6	+.8	+2.0	+2.7	+6.6	-1.0	-.6	-.6	-3.0	+.1	-19.3
1967														
January	-2.3	+1.0	+.8	-.6	-.7	+.5	+2.0	+3.8	-9.2	-8.6	-10.3	+2.3	+2.4	-16.2
February	+.1	+.1	(7/)	(8/)	-.1	+1.2	-.4	+1.5	+.3	+.2	-2.6	-2.4	+21.1	+4.6
March	+8.9	+2.9	+2.7	+.4	+.4	+1.7	+.4	+6.7	+22.6	+22.1	+29.0	-1.1	-9.8	-1.1
April	+2.0	+.2	+.5	-.2	0	+1.3	+.9	-4.1	+5.3	+5.4	+6.1	+.1	+.3	+2.0
May	-1.1	+.5	+.5	+.3	+.2	+1.4	+.5	-.5	-3.9	-3.7	-4.6	-.3	+3.4	-8.0
June	+1.6	+.5	+.5	-.2	0	+1.2	+.8	+.4	+3.5	+3.5	+4.2	-7.4	+.3	+2.9
July	-.9	+.7	+.7	+.8	+.5	+1.5	+.5	+.2	-3.7	-3.3	-3.2	+39.2	-13.1	-17.8
August	+7.9	+2.1	+1.7	+.3	+.7	+2.3	+2.7	+7.5	+18.5	+18.2	+21.8	-22.4	-.1	+18.9
September	-.9	+1.6	+1.5	-.3	+.2	+1.1	+3.1	+2.0	-4.8	-4.7	-3.5	+3.0	-19.8	-8.6
October	+4.7	+2.2	+2.1	+1.4	+.5	+1.9	+2.8	+3.0	+9.0	+9.0	+11.2	-3.1	-11.7	-10.4
November	+1.8	+.9	+.9	+.7	+.1	+1.1	+1.0	+1.2	+3.3	+3.4	+3.7	+2.8	-8.2	+19.0
	Percentage change from same month of preceding year													
1967														
November	+24.4	+15.6	+14.6	+3.1	+2.8	+18.7	+23.9	+31.7	+41.1	+44.3	+55.2	-1.8	-34.3	-35.7

1/ All data subject to revision.
2/ Includes nonmedical vendor payments.
3/ Amounts represent primarily bills paid during the month and therefore are subject to fluctuations unrelated to provision of medical services.
4/ Represents data for recipients of the specified types of assistance under separate State programs and under State programs for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled, or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged.
5/ Partly estimated. Does not include Idaho, Indiana, and Nebraska for all months, Kentucky beginning February 1967, and Puerto Rico beginning May 1967; data not available. Percentage changes based on comparable data.
6/ Program initiated January 1966 under Public Law 89-97. Data incomplete.
7/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.
8/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 2. Number of recipients of public assistance money payments in the United States, by month, November 1966-November 1967[1]

6/ Program initiated January 1966 under Public Law 89-97. Data incomplete.
7/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.
8/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 2. Number of recipients of public assistance money payments in the United States, by month, November 1966-November 1967[1]

Year and month	Federally aided programs								General assistance 2/	
	Total	Adult programs				Aid to families with dependent children				
		Total	Old-age assistance 3/	Aid to the blind 3/	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled 3/	Families	Total recipients 4/	Children	Cases	Recipients
	Number of recipients (In thousands)									
1966										
November.....	7,316	2,748	2,079	83.8	585	1,108	4,568	3,460	287	612
December.....	7,410	2,745	2,073	83.7	588	1,127	4,666	3,526	301	663
1967										
January.....	7,489	2,742	2,068	83.5	590	1,144	4,748	3,582	312	691
February.....	7,559	2,742	2,066	83.3	592	1,160	4,817	3,630	313	700
March.....	7,652	2,747	2,066	83.3	597	1,180	4,906	3,692	324	720
April.....	7,695	2,750	2,064	83.1	602	1,193	4,945	3,720	317	687
May.....	7,730	2,758	2,066	83.1	609	1,202	4,973	3,739	314	675
June.....	7,740	2,763	2,065	83.0	615	1,208	4,977	3,744	310	664
July.....	7,742	2,764	2,062	82.8	618	1,212	4,978	3,745	313	678
August.....	7,834	2,776	2,068	82.9	625	1,232	5,058	3,803	332	726
September.....	7,879	2,777	2,065	82.8	629	1,244	5,102	3,838	333	729
October.....	7,937	2,788	2,070	82.8	636	1,258	5,148	3,871	335	735
November.....	8,004	2,797	2,074	82.8	640	1,273	5,207	3,907	342	758
	Percentage change from preceding month									
1966										
November.....	+0.4	-0.3	-0.5	-0.4	+0.3	+1.1	+0.9	+1.0	+0.2	+1.8
December.....	+1.3	-.1	-.3	-.1	+.5	+1.7	+2.1	+1.9	+4.8	+8.5
1967										
January.....	+1.1	-.1	-.2	-.2	+.4	+1.6	+1.8	+1.6	+4.0	+4.9
February.....	+.9	0	-.1	-.3	+.4	+1.3	+1.5	+1.3	+.4	+1.4
March.....	+1.2	+.2	0	0	+.9	+1.7	+1.8	+1.7	+3.3	+2.9
April.....	+.6	+.1	-.1	-.2	+.8	+1.2	+.9	+.9	-1.9	-4.7
May.....	+.5	+.3	+.1	-.1	+1.1	+.8	+.5	+.5	-1.1	-1.7
June.....	+.1	+.1	(5/)	-.1	+.9	+.5	+.1	+.1	-1.2	-1.7
July.....	(6/)	(6/)	-.1	-.2	+.6	+.3	(6/)	+.1	+.7	+2.2
August.....	+1.2	+.4	+.3	+.1	+1.1	+1.7	+1.6	+1.5	+6.2	+7.0
September.....	+.6	(6/)	-.1	-.2	+.7	+1.0	+.9	+.9	+.4	+.5
October.....	+.7	+.4	+.2	0	+1.0	+1.1	+.9	+.9	+.7	+.8
November.....	+.8	+.3	+.2	0	+.7	+1.2	+1.1	+.9	+1.9	+3.1
	Percentage change from same month of preceding year									
1967										
November.....	+9.4	+1.8	-.2	-1.2	+9.5	+14.9	+14.0	+12.9	+19.7	+25.1

1/ All data subject to revision.
2/ Partly estimated. Does not include Idaho, Indiana, and Nebraska for all months, Kentucky beginning February 1967, and Puerto Rico beginning May 1967; data not available. Percentage changes based on comparable data.
3/ Represents data for recipients of the specified types of assistance under separate State programs and under State programs for the aged, blind, or disabled, or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged.
4/ Includes as recipients the children and 1 or both parents or 1 caretaker relative other than a parent in families in which the requirements of such adults were considered in determining the amount of assistance.
5/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.
6/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 3. Old-age assistance: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, November 1967[1]

[Excludes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

State	Number of recipients	Payments to recipients		Percentage change from--			
		Total amount	Average	October 1967 in--		November 1966 in--	
				Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total 2/	2,074,000	$144,585,000	$69.70	+0.2	+0.7	-0.2	+3.1
Ala.	114,000	7,212,000	63.05	+.2	+5.1	+1.7	+5.2
Alaska 3/	1,400	104,000	73.50	+1.7	+3.5	+3.6	+8.1
Ariz.	12,900	729,000	56.60	-.5	-.7	-1.1	-1.1
Ark. 3/	65,200	3,884,000	59.55	(4/)	+.1	+4.5	+3.0
Calif.	292,000	29,860,000	102.15	+.2	-.1	+2.8	+3.9
Colo. 2/	40,700	3,296,000	81.05	-.2	-.2	-2.1	-3.0
Conn.	7,300	565,000	77.20	+.8	-2.1	+26.2	+40.5
Del.	1,800	115,000	63.30	+2.1	+.8	+9.1	+9.2
D. C.	2,300	167,000	73.15	-.1	-.5	+1.7	+19.2
Fla. 3/	74,400	3,729,000	50.15	-2.7	-2.0	-5.6	-3.5
Ga. 3/	93,900	4,851,000	51.65	-1.9	-1.4	(5/)	+8.2
Guam 6/	200	7,100	36.15	---	---	---	---
Hawaii 3/	1,800	145,000	80.10	+1.6	+2.8	+13.4	+19.6
Idaho	3,700	249,000	67.35	-.9	-.1	-5.9	+.2
Ill. 3/	39,000	2,547,000	65.30	+.1	-.2	-3.5	-.9
Ind.	19,400	892,000	46.05	-.4	-3.2	+.5	-6.1
Iowa	24,500	2,532,000	103.50	+.2	(4/)	-.7	+82.9
Kans. 3/	17,300	1,489,000	86.15	-.4	-.1	-4.5	+2.6
Ky. 3/	61,600	3,469,000	56.30	+.5	+.1	+4.1	+4.2
La.	125,000	9,153,000	73.35	-.1	-.1	+.6	-.2
Maine 3/	10,300	548,000	53.30	+.2	-.2	+4.3	+.5
Md. 3/	7,900	490,000	61.70	+.4	+1.1	-4.6	+5.9
Mass.	49,300	4,048,000	82.05	+.1	(5/)	-6.6	-.8
Mich.	39,900	2,756,000	69.05	+.3	+.6	+.5	-3.9
Minn.	25,600	1,669,000	65.30	-.3	-.4	-15.5	+1.0
Miss.	75,800	2,922,000	38.55	-.1	-.4	+2.0	+.5
Mo.	93,800	6,764,000	72.10	+6.3	+12.0	+3.0	+9.3
Mont.	3,900	252,000	64.85	-.7	-.6	-4.7	-3.1
Nebr. 3/	8,700	511,000	58.60	-.2	+.8	-21.4	-1.0
Nev.	2,600	187,000	72.65	+.7	+1.5	+7.3	+3.8
N. H.	4,300	461,000	108.05	+2.1	-11.8	+1.0	+9.7
N. J.	14,100	1,063,000	75.65	+.8	+1.3	+3.4	+13.0
N. Mex. 3/	9,700	554,000	57.00	+.5	(5/)	+.5	+1.8
N. Y. 3/	73,400	6,710,000	91.35	+1.4	+1.0	+10.1	+25.2
N. C.	39,600	2,524,000	63.80	-.1	+.3	-.8	+10.4
N. Dak. 3/	4,300	342,000	79.90	-1.6	-2.0	-4.3	+2.5
Ohio	65,800	4,298,000	65.35	-.7	-1.0	-11.4	-26.8
Okla. 3/	80,500	5,956,000	74.05	-.1	-.3	-.5	-2.8
Oreg.	9,500	583,000	61.60	+.5	+1.2	-17.0	+2.4
Pa.	44,400	3,334,000	75.05	(4/)	-.3	+.8	+1.7
P. R. 3/	23,700	210,000	8.90	-1.1	+.2	-9.0	-6.4
R. I. 3/	4,500	273,000	60.95	(4/)	-.6	-10.5	+4.0
S. C.	22,100	988,000	44.75	+.1	+8.5	-5.4	+2.7
S. Dak.	5,300	349,000	65.85	-4.2	-.2	-3.7	+4.5
Tenn.	49,800	2,607,000	52.35	+1.1	+.7	+9.4	+5.5
Tex.	229,000	14,241,000	62.20	+.4	-.2	(5/)	+1.0
Utah	4,500	266,000	58.85	+.2	(5/)	-5.1	+5.7
Vt. 3/	4,300	305,000	71.50	+.5	+1.2	-4.8	+13.5
V. I.	400	15,200	38.15	+.8	-.1	-2.9	-1.8
Va.	11,300	630,000	55.75	+.5	+1.3	+.4	+6.8
Wash.	26,000	1,782,000	68.50	-.5	+.4	-4.6	+4.6
W. Va.	11,900	694,000	58.25	+.5	+.8	-10.4	+17.0
Wis.	16,800	1,094,000	65.20	-1.0	+.9	-9.7	+6.1
Wyo.	2,100	162,000	76.70	+5.8	+22.9	-8.1	+1.1

1/ All data subject to revision.
2/ Includes 3,700 recipients aged 60-64 in Colorado and payments of $342,000 to these recipients. Such payments were made without Federal participation.
3/ Represents aid to the aged under program for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled, or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged.
4/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.
5/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.
6/ August data; September, October, and November data not reported.

Table 4. Aid to the blind: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, November 1967[1]

/Excludes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments/

State	Number of recipients	Payments to recipients		Percentage change from--			
		Total amount	Average	October 1967 in--		November 1966 in--	
				Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total 2/ 3/....	82,800	$7,406,000	$89.45	(4/)	+0.1	-1.2	+2.8
Ala.....	1,900	131,000	70.70	+0.5	+.5	+2.0	+4.9
Alaska 5/.....	98	9,100	93.00	(6/)	(6/)	-3.9	+7.7
Ariz.....	690	48,600	70.60	-.9	-1.2	-6.0	-6.5
Ark. 5/.....	1,900	137,000	70.50	+.2	-.1	+1.9	+.9
Calif. 2/.....	12,500	1,672,000	133.65	+.3	+.3	+.2	+2.3
Colo.....	210	15,100	71.80	0	+1.1	-8.7	-10.5
Conn.....	260	22,200	86.05	-1.2	+7.5	-6.9	+7.5
Del.....	340	28,300	83.40	-1.7	-3.5	+2.4	+6.1
D. C.....	190	16,700	86.90	0	-.9	-5.4	+11.0
Fla. 5/.....	2,500	161,000	64.10	-1.8	-1.7	-3.4	-1.2
Ga. 5/.....	3,200	197,000	62.05	0	+.3	-.2	+7.8
Guam 7/.....	6	210	(6/)	---	---	---	---
Hawaii 5/.....	76	7,700	101.60	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)
Idaho.....	110	8,700	78.45	0	+.4	-6.7	+3.0
Ill. 5/.....	1,900	152,000	81.90	-.3	+.3	-6.9	+1.7
Ind.....	1,500	100,000	65.80	-1.0	+.1	-3.4	-1.8
Iowa.....	1,100	114,000	108.20	+.5	+1.0	+.9	+16.2
Kans. 5/.....	410	37,300	90.75	+1.7	+2.5	-3.1	-.3
Ky. 5/.....	2,600	182,000	70.20	+.8	+.1	+4.7	+4.3
La.....	2,500	196,000	76.95	+.4	+.9	+.1	+.8
Maine 5/.....	220	16,600	73.95	+1.4	+2.8	+2.3	+2.7
Md. 5/.....	340	29,000	84.20	+1.8	+2.5	-1.7	+13.2
Mass.....	2,400	294,000	123.15	+1.1	+2.3	+5.1	+16.9
Mich.....	1,500	125,000	85.70	+.2	+.8	-1.0	+4.5
Minn.....	830	68,100	81.90	-.5	(8/)	-6.6	+5.0
Miss.....	2,400	112,000	45.65	-.2	+.9	-.1	-1.2
Mo. 2/.....	3,900	313,000	80.00	-.5	-.5	-5.0	-5.0
Mont.....	180	13,700	78.25	0	-1.2	-16.3	-12.3
Nebr. 5/.....	370	30,500	82.00	-.5	+1.3	-22.2	-.1
Nev.....	160	15,000	95.90	+4.7	+17.7	-3.7	-5.7
N. H.....	250	26,400	106.35	+.4	-14.2	+3.3	+1.0
N. J.....	910	81,900	89.90	+.2	-1.7	+2.5	+11.4
N. Mex 5/.....	370	27,400	74.90	+.5	+.6	+5.5	+10.4
N. Y. 5/.....	3,200	349,000	110.30	+.8	(4/)	+2.1	+12.7
N. C.....	4,700	358,000	76.25	+.3	-.2	+.6	+7.7
N. Dak. 5/.....	81	7,000	87.00	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)
Ohio.....	2,900	210,000	72.90	-.1	-.4	-4.2	-9.6
Okla. 5/.....	1,500	159,000	103.90	+.1	-.3	-1.5	-3.3
Oreg.....	500	47,200	93.70	-.8	+.6	+6.1	+9.9
Pa. 3/.....	9,800	1,076,000	109.45	-.6	-.9	-1.3	-.1
P. R. 5/.....	950	8,600	9.00	-4.9	-4.4	-19.1	-17.5
R. I. 5/.....	120	9,300	79.25	+3.5	+2.5	+7.3	+20.2
S. C.....	1,900	113,000	58.55	+.8	+7.0	+1.5	+6.7
S. Dak.....	120	9,900	85.45	+.9	+3.9	+4.5	+11.5
Tenn.....	1,800	124,000	67.65	+.1	-.1	-.8	+.6
Tex.....	4,200	316,000	74.75	(8/)	-.2	-1.2	+.5
Utah.....	140	9,300	65.95	0	+.7	-5.4	-1.3
Vt. 5/.....	110	9,000	81.60	+1.9	+2.4	+3.8	+18.6
V. I.....	9	430	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)
Va.....	1,100	81,800	74.10	-.8	-.9	+1.0	+9.0
Wash.....	500	43,100	86.30	+.2	+.3	-6.9	+7.9
W. Va.....	630	35,100	55.50	+1.0	-.5	-13.7	+3.9
Wis.....	590	48,600	81.80	-1.2	-2.3	-6.8	+6.8
Wyo.....	49	3,900	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)

1/ All data subject to revision.
2/ Data include recipients of payments made without Federal participation and payments to these recipients as follows: California, $24,600 to 140 recipients and Missouri, $49,300 to 560 recipients.
3/ Does not include $577,000 to an estimated, 7,700 recipients under State blind pension program in Pennsylvania administered under State Law without Federal participation.
4/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.
5/ Represents aid to the blind under program for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled, or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged.
6/ Average payment not computed on base of fewer than 50 recipients; percentage change on fewer than 100 recipients.
7/ Data for August; September, October and November data not reported.
8/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 5. Aid to the permanently and totally disabled: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, November 1967[1]

[Excludes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

State	Number of recipients	Payments to recipients		Percentage change from--			
		Total amount	Average	October 1967 in--		November 1966 in--	
				Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total....	640,000	$51,124,000	$79.85	+0.7	+1.1	+9.5	+18.7
Ala.....	15,600	778,000	49.90	+.6	+10.2	+3.3	+14.3
Alaska 2/...	400	32,900	83.40	+3.1	+12.1	+28.2	+44.1
Ariz.....	5,900	393,000	66.65	+1.4	+1.4	+24.8	+25.5
Ark. 2/.....	11,500	737,000	63.85	(3/)	+.1	+11.0	+9.5
Calif.....	117,000	13,714,000	116.90	+1.4	+1.8	+22.7	+30.7
Colo.....	7,000	448,000	64.15	+.3	+.8	+5.1	+5.8
Conn.....	4,800	451,000	93.80	+.9	-.1	-20.7	-1.9
Del.....	1,000	89,300	89.25	+5.9	+1.4	+55.0	+55.5
D. C.....	4,100	358,000	86.80	+.1	+.7	+14.4	+30.7
Fla. 2/.....	20,800	1,264,000	60.85	-1.9	-1.5	+1.9	+4.3
Ga. 2/.....	28,700	1,737,000	60.40	+.2	+.7	+3.7	+12.2
Guam 4/.....	45	1,600	(5/)	---	---	---	---
Hawaii 2/...	1,500	161,000	106.85	+2.5	+2.4	+19.2	+25.5
Idaho.....	2,600	192,000	74.20	+.7	+.4	-3.5	+14.4
Ill. 2/.....	31,300	2,548,000	81.30	+.3	-.3	+5.3	+11.7
Ind.....	2,700	132,000	49.20	+2.0	+4.5	+35.8	+33.1
Iowa.....	2,100	274,000	128.10	+4.1	+4.6	+28.2	+154.2
Kans. 2/....	5,700	633,000	111.75	+.6	+.9	+8.1	+15.4
Ky. 2/.....	14,500	1,025,000	70.70	+1.1	+1.6	+14.4	+16.2
La.....	22,600	1,191,000	52.70	(6/)	+.4	+6.5	+8.0
Maine 2/....	2,500	189,000	74.15	+1.6	+2.2	+13.8	+17.6
Md. 2/.....	11,700	906,000	77.50	+2.2	+2.3	+31.8	+41.5
Mass.....	14,000	1,294,000	92.20	+.8	+1.4	+7.9	+18.1
Mich.....	17,700	1,486,000	84.00	+2.0	+2.6	+15.9	+18.9
Minn.....	7,900	621,000	78.35	+2.0	+2.4	+26.0	+40.8
Miss.....	22,100	1,012,000	45.85	+.1	-.2	+4.9	+6.2
Mo.....	16,900	1,287,000	76.30	+.6	+4.9	+5.8	+10.9
Mont.....	1,400	112,000	77.10	+.8	+.4	-5.0	+7.2
Nebr. 2/....	3,300	225,000	67.80	+2.2	+3.1	+11.4	+27.4
N. H.....	720	69,600	96.30	+3.3	-7.1	+7.0	+14.6
N. J.....	9,500	847,000	89.20	+.7	+1.3	+7.4	+18.9
N. Mex 2/...	5,100	355,000	69.90	+2.5	+2.3	+16.5	+17.9
N. Y. 2/....	39,100	3,855,000	98.60	+.4	-1.5	+12.1	+18.5
N. C.....	23,300	1,601,000	68.75	+.1	+.5	+3.0	+11.9
N. Dak 2/...	1,800	154,000	85.40	0	+.7	+8.6	+16.1
Ohio.....	22,200	1,633,000	73.50	+1.3	+.3	+7.4	+8.7
Okla. 2/....	19,800	1,869,000	94.55	-.7	-.8	+12.2	+10.7
Oreg.....	5,200	420,000	80.40	+.9	+1.0	+.6	+7.7
Pa.....	25,900	1,882,000	72.55	+.1	-1.2	+17.3	+10.7
P. R. 2/....	12,700	111,000	8.75	-.6	+1.0	-32.9	-32.9
R. I. 2/....	3,300	265,000	80.50	+1.0	+.8	+11.3	+18.4
S. C.....	9,400	488,000	52.10	+.4	+7.8	+1.4	+10.2
S. Dak.....	1,300	86,500	67.05	-1.8	+2.1	+5.3	+11.2
Tenn.....	17,200	1,130,000	65.90	+.6	+.8	+13.5	+15.2
Tex.....	12,100	785,000	64.70	+1.2	+.2	+10.8	+18.3
Utah.....	3,600	229,000	63.20	+2.4	+4.1	+9.5	+23.9
Vt. 2/.....	1,400	115,000	83.65	+.7	+1.7	+15.6	+30.1
V. I.....	55	2,200	39.95	(5/)	(5/)	(5/)	(5/)
Va.....	7,100	469,000	65.75	+.6	+1.3	+5.7	+11.3
Wash.....	9,900	765,000	77.55	+.1	+1.2	-7.2	+23.6
W. Va.....	6,100	326,000	53.85	+.7	+.6	+2.0	+27.4
Wis.....	5,000	313,000	62.15	+2.5	+1.8	+13.7	+20.7
Wyo.....	820	60,200	73.65	+3.7	+8.7	+9.8	+14.4

1/ All data subject to revision.
2/ Represents aid to the permanently and totally disabled under program for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled, or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged.
3/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.
4/ Data for August; September, October and November data not reported.
5/ Average payment not computed on base of fewer than 50 recipients; percentage change on fewer than 100 recipients.
6/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 6. Aid to families with dependent children: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, November 1967[1]

/Excludes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments/

State	Number of families	Number of recipients		Payments to recipients			Percentage change from--			
					Average per--		October 1967 in--		November 1966 in--	
		Total 2/	Children	Total amount	Family	Recipient	Number of recipients	Amount	Number of recipients	Amount
Total 3/.	1,273,000	5,207,000	3,907,000	$203,931,000	$160.15	$39.15	+1.1	+1.0	+14.0	+23.9
Ala.	17,800	74,000	59,200	1,145,000	64.25	15.45	+1.7	+22.5	+5.4	+29.0
Alaska	1,400	5,000	3,800	176,000	128.15	35.15	-.1	+.7	+1.6	+1.2
Ariz.	10,100	42,800	32,700	1,219,000	120.40	28.50	+.4	+.5	+1.3	+2.5
Ark.	9,300	38,300	29,000	749,000	81.00	19.55	+1.2	+1.2	+16.3	+16.7
Calif. 3/	190,000	750,000	549,000	33,624,000	177.00	44.85	+.5	-.2	+11.0	+12.9
Colo. 3/	14,000	54,000	41,300	2,033,000	145.75	37.65	+.7	+.3	+7.1	+8.6
Conn. 3/	15,100	60,100	44,900	3,363,000	222.00	56.00	+1.7	+4.3	+18.5	+35.7
Del. 3/	3,800	16,100	12,200	518,000	135.55	32.15	+2.2	+2.1	+25.8	+32.5
D. C.	5,400	25,000	20,000	960,000	178.35	38.45	+.3	+.4	+9.4	+26.7
Fla.	37,300	147,000	117,000	2,255,000	60.50	15.30	-.7	-.8	+8.0	+7.8
Ga.	26,000	103,000	79,200	2,609,000	100.20	25.35	+2.2	+2.0	+17.1	+26.1
Guam 4/	160	850	720	14,500	89.75	17.10	---	---	---	---
Hawaii 3/	4,600	19,700	14,500	858,000	186.25	43.60	+.7	+.8	+21.5	+25.1
Idaho	3,000	11,500	8,300	540,000	178.60	46.85	-.1	+.1	+11.6	+21.6
Ill. 3/	58,300	270,000	204,000	11,758,000	201.85	43.50	+1.0	-1.0	+9.4	+14.8
Ind.	12,300	51,100	38,600	1,659,000	135.30	32.45	+.2	+1.2	+10.0	+30.5
Iowa	12,000	46,900	34,300	2,324,000	193.05	49.60	+1.6	+.3	+7.8	+35.4
Kans. 3/	9,400	38,200	29,700	1,694,000	180.90	44.35	-1.4	-1.4	+10.1	+12.1
Ky.	26,800	106,000	76,600	2,979,000	111.30	28.20	+.6	+.8	+25.0	+26.2
La.	28,100	123,000	94,600	2,549,000	105.10	24.00	+1.1	+1.2	+12.7	+13.2
Maine	5,800	21,700	15,900	646,000	110.80	29.80	+4.3	+3.8	+11.2	+11.0
Md. 3/	26,200	105,000	81,100	4,087,000	155.75	38.85	+.8	+.3	+13.8	+22.3
Mass. 3/	36,500	135,000	100,000	7,576,000	207.55	56.15	+.8	+2.8	+24.7	+31.2
Mich. 3/	43,500	179,000	135,000	7,923,000	182.10	44.30	+1.6	+3.4	+16.3	+35.8
Minn.	16,000	58,400	45,300	3,131,000	196.05	53.60	+1.4	+.4	+9.6	+23.1
Miss.	23,700	98,800	80,100	827,000	34.95	8.35	+.6	+.7	+13.8	+3.1
Mo.	26,300	110,000	85,000	2,735,000	103.80	24.85	+1.1	+.9	+2.6	+2.0
Mont.	2,500	9,700	7,400	371,000	146.15	38.35	-.5	-.7	+15.2	+19.8
Nebr. 3/	5,700	22,700	17,500	834,000	146.65	36.80	+1.6	+3.0	+16.1	+48.9
Nev.	2,000	7,600	5,900	231,000	117.70	30.35	+7.8	+11.4	+24.5	+21.4
N. H.	1,400	5,800	4,400	237,000	168.65	40.75	+3.5	+3.7	+12.6	+14.2
N. J.	35,600	142,000	108,000	8,150,000	229.15	57.20	+1.6	+1.9	+18.8	+34.9
N. Mex.	9,300	37,800	28,600	1,160,000	125.25	30.65	+1.1	+1.1	+17.5	+20.6
N. Y. 3/	193,000	773,000	567,000	46,126,000	238.90	59.70	+1.7	+.9	+26.4	+38.8
N. C.	25,900	106,000	80,300	2,697,000	104.20	25.40	+.5	+.8	+.1	+5.6
N. Dak.	2,300	9,400	7,100	439,000	190.20	47.00	-.1	-.4	+13.0	+17.6
Ohio 3/	51,800	215,000	161,000	7,926,000	152.95	36.90	+2.0	+1.7	+14.2	+27.4
Okla. 3/	22,800	89,300	67,200	3,069,000	134.85	34.35	-1.3	-1.2	+10.6	+8.8
Oreg. 3/	10,300	39,800	28,500	1,616,000	157.35	40.55	+5.9	+5.6	+23.1	+25.9
Pa. 3/	66,200	284,000	209,000	10,869,000	164.10	38.35	+1.8	+.6	+16.5	+21.1
P. R.	36,900	177,000	134,000	919,000	24.90	5.20	-.1	+1.0	-.4	+24.1
R. I. 3/	7,500	29,200	21,400	1,304,000	173.80	44.75	+.1	+1.2	+16.0	+25.7
S. C.	7,000	27,400	22,100	509,000	72.80	18.60	+2.2	+9.7	+9.0	+27.0
S. Dak.	3,700	13,800	10,400	570,000	155.00	41.40	+3.8	+3.3	+10.5	+23.9
Tenn.	23,800	94,900	73,000	2,542,000	107.00	26.80	+.9	+1.0	+12.8	+14.5
Tex.	26,400	117,000	91,000	2,524,000	95.65	21.55	+3.3	+2.8	+15.5	+16.9
Utah 3/	6,800	27,200	19,400	985,000	145.05	36.25	+4.1	+1.2	+26.7	+26.4
Vt.	2,100	8,000	5,800	346,000	164.20	43.50	+2.7	+3.7	+30.2	+95.3
V. I.	400	1,500	1,300	43,000	108.85	27.85	+.2	-1.5	+15.7	+59.9
Va.	13,600	56,900	43,700	1,703,000	125.15	29.90	+.8	+1.2	+14.7	+22.9
Wash. 3/	16,600	62,900	45,100	2,883,000	174.10	45.85	+3.4	+3.2	+21.7	+37.1
W. Va. 3/	21,000	96,400	67,900	2,444,000	116.65	25.35	+.1	+.6	-2.0	+5.1
Wis. 3/	14,800	58,700	44,600	2,913,000	196.75	49.60	+.9	+1.1	+24.8	+32.1
Wyo.	1,200	4,400	3,400	166,000	140.60	37.55	+4.1	+2.9	+1.4	+4.6

1/ All data subject to revision.
2/ Includes as recipients the children and 1 or both parents or 1 caretaker relative other than a parent in families in which the requirements of such adults were considered in determining the amount of assistance.
3/ Includes data on unemployed-parent segment; see table 7.
4/ August data; September, October and November data not reported.

Table 7. Aid to families with dependent children, unemployed-parent segment: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, November 1967[1]

[Excludes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

State	Number of families	Number of recipients		Payments to recipients			Percentage change from--			
					Average per--		October 1967 in--		November 1966 in--	
		Total 2/	Children	Total	Family	Recipient	Number of recipients	Amount	Number of recipients	Amount
Total.....	59,100	337,000	227,000	$12,932,000	$219.00	$38.35	+2.4	+1.9	+16.5	+26.4
Calif.....	18,200	106,000	72,000	3,860,000	211.70	36.35	-1.3	-2.9	+4.8	+5.2
Colo.....	920	5,600	3,800	213,000	230.60	38.05	+3.7	+5.4	+29.5	+38.9
Conn.....	460	2,700	1,800	113,000	246.80	42.60	+.3	+.2	+15.6	+38.7
Del.....	200	1,200	810	36,200	177.35	30.35	+4.8	+1.7	+50.6	+56.6
Hawaii.....	390	2,400	1,600	92,700	236.00	39.40	-1.2	+1.3	+32.5	+40.9
Ill.....	3,000	19,100	12,900	778,000	259.40	40.75	+3.9	+.4	+6.9	+15.2
Kans.....	220	1,400	960	51,800	237.45	37.50	-9.1	-7.0	+18.7	+20.0
Md.....	350	1,900	1,300	66,200	190.70	34.15	+10.5	+7.6	+25.4	+41.9
Mass.....	590	3,400	2,400	175,000	295.85	50.65	-2.5	-4.7	+29.7	+34.6
Mich.....	1,600	10,200	7,100	413,000	261.90	40.40	+.8	+1.4	+12.8	+41.4
Nebr.....	56	370	270	12,200	217.10	32.70	+3.6	+2.2	+6.0	+70.2
N. Y.....	15,000	78,700	53,200	3,939,000	262.30	50.05	+2.8	+3.0	+29.0	+43.8
Ohio.....	3,200	19,300	13,100	645,000	201.25	33.40	+6.5	+4.7	+31.4	+42.5
Okla.....	680	4,000	2,700	131,000	193.10	32.80	-.4	+.2	+143.8	+147.5
Oreg.....	1,100	6,500	4,400	227,000	203.00	34.90	+38.4	+33.2	+38.9	+42.2
Pa.....	2,900	16,300	10,800	484,000	168.80	29.70	+8.6	+5.2	+40.8	+44.0
R. I.....	320	1,800	1,200	66,400	207.65	36.75	+3.0	+2.7	+15.2	+24.9
Utah.....	1,200	6,800	4,400	227,000	184.65	33.25	+5.3	+31.2	+53.7	+151.0
Wash.....	1,200	6,200	3,900	226,000	194.25	36.25	+34.7	+32.2	+75.3	+111.1
W. Va.....	6,800	39,400	26,300	1,017,000	148.75	25.80	-.1	+.4	-3.8	+5.7
Wis.....	610	3,500	2,300	157,000	258.25	45.55	-.1	+3.3	+64.9	+76.0

1/ Data for this segment of the program, shown separately here, are included in data for the total program. All data subject to revision.

2/ Includes as recipients the children and 1 or both parents or 1 caretaker relative other than a parent in families in which the requirements of such adults were considered in determining the amount of assistance.

Table 8. Aid to families with dependent children: Recipients and money payments to recipients under community work and training programs, by State, November 1967[1]

Table 8. Aid to families with dependent children: Recipients and money payments to recipients under community work and training programs, by State, November 1967[1]

State	Number of families with a recipient on work and training programs	Number of recipients				Money payments to recipients			
		Total 2/	Adults		Children	Total	For work performed on work and training programs	Average per family	
			On work and training programs 3/	Other				Total	For work performed on work and training programs
Total.....	12,400	70,500	12,400	10,300	47,800	$2,153,000	$1,597,000	$173.00	$128.30
Calif.....	2,200	11,500	2,200	1,400	7,800	468,000	246,000	210.20	110.35
Colo.....	400	2,600	400	390	1,800	96,200	40,600	239.80	101.35
Ill.....	510	3,100	510	390	2,200	126,000	92,900	247.25	182.45
Kans.....	70	350	70	0	280	9,700	4,600	138.05	66.40
Md.....	1	5	1	1	3	200	130	(4/)	(4/)
Mich.....	90	520	90	0	430	27,300	11,300	302.80	125.95
Ohio.....	1,700	9,500	1,700	1,200	6,700	266,000	102,000	158.50	60.80
Oreg.....	200	1,100	200	170	750	41,100	17,600	206.45	88.50
Pa.....	340	1,900	340	330	1,300	82,900	52,300	247.60	156.05
Wash.....	97	500	97	92	320	18,400	12,400	189.80	127.90
W. Va.....	6,800	39,400	6,800	6,300	26,300	1,017,000	1,017,000	148.75	148.75
Wis.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1/ Represents data for community work and training programs under plans for such programs submitted under Section 409 of Social Security Act. These data are included in data for the total program and for the unemployed-parent segment. All data subject to revision.
2/ Includes as recipients the children and 1 or both parents or 1 caretaker relative other than a parent in families in which the requirements of such adults were considered in determining the amount of assistance.
3/ In some States includes a few child recipients aged 18-20.
4/ Average payment not computed on fewer than 50 families.

Table 9. Aid to families with dependent children receiving foster care: Recipients and payments for foster care, by State, November 1967[1]

State	Number of--				Payments for foster care			
	Children receiving foster care			Families from which children were removed	Total amount	Average per child	In foster homes	In institutions
	Total	In foster homes	In institutions					
Total	7,800	2/ 7,300	2/ 440	3,500	$634,000	$81.35	2/$561,000	2/ $69,600
Ala	0	0	0	0	0	---	0	0
Alaska	63	63	0	42	8,300	131.80	8,300	0
Ariz	210	210	0	83	12,800	61.15	12,800	0
Calif	1,500	1,400	170	800	157,000	102.45	125,000	32,300
Conn	91	72	19	42	12,700	139.20	5,800	6,800
Ill	55	(2/)	(2/)	25	3,400	61.80	(2/)	(2/)
Ind	150	150	0	49	5,600	36.70	5,600	0
Kans	180	180	0	97	21,600	122.10	21,600	0
Ky	53	53	0	16	4,600	86.85	4,600	0
La	800	740	57	340	60,600	75.60	54,200	6,500
Md	1,200	1,200	40	420	107,000	89.90	101,000	6,300
Mich	110	95	11	37	9,300	87.75	8,200	1,100
Minn	270	220	50	140	26,100	97.15	16,300	9,800
Mo	160	160	0	72	8,300	53.45	8,300	0
Nebr	120	100	17	57	7,100	60.75	5,800	1,300
Nev	24	24	0	24	1,700	(3/)	1,700	0
N. Mex	78	78	0	14	4,600	58.85	4,600	0
N. C	21	21	0	7	1,200	(3/)	1,200	0
Ohio	400	380	21	190	24,500	61.00	23,100	1,500
Okla	390	390	0	190	21,400	54.50	21,400	0
Oreg	220	220	0	4/ 100	15,100	70.30	15,100	0
Tenn	520	480	39	200	34,800	67.55	32,200	2,500
Utah	220	220	0	110	13,500	61.60	13,500	0
Va	35	35	0	14	1,700	(3/)	1,700	0
Wash	460	460	0	210	40,900	89.25	40,900	0
W. Va	260	240	22	93	14,400	55.65	12,900	1,500
Wis	200	200	0	78	15,500	77.15	15,500	0

1/ Data for this segment of the program, shown separately here, are included in data for the total program. All data subject to revision.
2/ Excludes Illinois; breakdown not available.
3/ Average payment not computed on base of fewer than 50 children.
4/ Estimated.

Table 10: Amount of vendor payments for medical care for recipients of public assistance, by program and State, November 1967[1]

3/ Average payment not computed on base of fewer than 50 children.
4/ Estimated.

Table 10: Amount of vendor payments for medical care for recipients of public assistance, by program and State, November 1967[1]

State	Total	Percentage change from--		Medical assistance	Medical assistance for the aged	Old-age assistance	Aid to the blind	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled	Aid to families with dependent children	General assistance 2/
		October 1967	November 1966							
Total	3/ $281,402,000	+3.3	+41.1	3/ $258,077,000	$5,151,000	$8,406,000	$221,000	$2,587,000	$1,942,000	$5,017,000
Ala.	1,307,000	+2.5	+31.8	---	570	1,186,000	4,700	116,000	---	---
Alaska 4/	138,000	-33.0	+36.6	---	---	38,300	950	27,200	---	71,200
Ariz.	154,000	+10.0	+19.4	---	980	153,000	---	---	---	---
Ark. 4/	1,732,000	+.9	+27.5	---	104,000	1,136,000	31,000	371,000	89,800	---
Calif.	38,108,000	-14.6	-11.9	38,108,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Colo.	2,057,000	+9.6	+5.5	---	5/ 1,213,000	410,000	5,400	164,000	227,000	37,600
Conn.	3,046,000	-31.8	+11.6	3,046,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Del.	269,000	+21.7	(6/)	269,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
D. C.	216,000	+615.2	+25.6	---	213,000	540	20	940	1,200	63
Fla. 4/	1,959,000	-10.0	+2.2	---	---	1,552,000	17,000	257,000	133,000	---
Ga. 4/	1,996,000	+4.4	+45.8	1,996,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Guam 7/	7,100	---	---	---	300	1,300	---	4,000	1,600	---
Hawaii	853,000	-34.1	-10.0	786,000	---	---	---	---	---	67,200
Idaho	518,000	-8.0	+22.7	518,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ill.	13,643,000	-16.4	+77.5	12,578,000	---	---	---	---	---	1,065,000
Ind.	2,284,000	+1.3	+45.8	---	306,000	1,178,000	74,400	317,000	408,000	---
Iowa	968,000	-41.7	-50.8	855,000	---	---	---	---	---	8/ 113,000
Kans.	1,741,000	+8.5	+38.7	1,741,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ky.	2,258,000	-15.0	+24.4	2,258,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
La.	3,376,000	-1.0	+76.7	3,309,000	---	---	---	---	---	67,200
Maine	989,000	+1.6	+40.8	856,000	---	---	---	---	---	72,700
Md.	4,740,000	+2.4	+81.5	4,740,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Mass.	15,576,000	+14.2	+76.3	15,360,000	---	---	---	---	---	216,000
Mich.	12,261,000	+7.0	+42.0	12,104,000	---	---	---	---	---	157,000
Minn.	7,441,000	+4.6	+31.1	6,740,000	---	---	---	---	---	701,000
Miss.	297,000	+2.8	+851.9	---	---	241,000	3,100	53,300	---	---
Mo.	606,000	-51.4	-43.6	606,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Mont.	861,000	+24.4	+44.2	570,000	---	---	---	---	---	291,000
Nebr.	1,449,000	+1.2	-2.6	1,449,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Nev.	549,000	+13.7	+170.4	549,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
N. H.	166,000	-20.2	-24.2	166,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
N. J.	4,260,000	-1.7	+55.0	---	5/ 2,973,000	173,000	14,100	343,000	474,000	283,000
N. Mex.	1,317,000	-43.0	+192.7	1,268,000	---	---	---	---	---	48,700
N. Y.	93,121,000	+16.9	+81.1	93,121,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
N. C.	1,462,000	+7.3	+5.8	---	94,400	356,000	19,100	536,000	382,000	74,600
N. Dak.	846,000	+8.3	+42.2	839,000	---	---	---	---	---	6,800
Ohio	7,049,000	+19.1	+38.6	5,884,000	---	---	---	---	---	1,165,000
Okla.	5,176,000	+2.3	+7.8	5,176,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Oreg.	1,532,000	+7.0	+50.3	1,443,000	---	---	---	---	---	89,000
Pa.	12,332,000	+9.1	+78.9	12,332,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
P. R. 9/	3,070,000	---	---	3,070,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
R. I.	2,339,000	-3.9	+171.3	2,224,000	---	---	---	---	---	115,000
S. C.	773,000	+3.8	+43.9	---	---	548,000	32,900	151,000	31,300	10,100
S. Dak.	581,000	-.7	+42.1	493,000	---	---	---	---	---	87,700
Tenn.	1,348,000	-6.8	+31.9	---	170,000	996,000	1,800	73,800	106,000	---
Tex.	8,528,000	+3.4	+139.8	8,528,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Utah	982,000	+34.2	+42.1	974,000	---	---	---	---	---	7,600
Vt.	484,000	-6.2	+49.8	484,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
V. I.	(3/)	---	---	(3/)	---	---	---	---	---	---
Va.	831,000	0	+32.5	---	75,900	437,000	16,800	173,000	87,700	40,200
Wash.	4,143,000	+14.6	+13.5	4,143,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
W. Va.	1,108,000	+62.9	+70.5	1,059,000	---	---	---	---	---	49,000
Wis.	8,365,000	+2.7	+64.9	8,244,000	---	---	---	---	---	121,000
Wyo.	252,000	+117.2	+115.4	191,000	---	---	---	---	---	60,800

1/ Amounts represent primarily bills paid during the month and therefore are subject to fluctuations unrelated to provisions of medical services. All data subject to revision.
2/ Data incomplete for general assistance. Some States do not report these data and for some the data represent only partial reporting.
3/ Data not reported by Virgin Islands.
4/ Except for aid to families with dependent children and general assistance, data represent payments for recipients of the specified types of assistance under program for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled, or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged.
5/ Excludes small amount of money payments not subject to Federal participation.
6/ Increase of more than 1,000 percent.
7/ Data for August; September, October, and November data not reported.
8/ Partly estimated.
9/ Data for October; November data not reported.

Table 11. Amounts of medical vendor payments for public assistance programs under the Social Security Act, by form of payment and State, November 1967[1]

State	Total	Form of medical vendor payments	
		Payments to vendors directly or through fiscal agent	Premium or per capita payments 2/
Total 3/	$276,385,000	$263,321,000	$13,068,000
Title XIX States 3/	258,077,000	248,474,000	9,606,000
Other States	18,308,000	14,847,000	3,462,000
	Title XIX States		
Calif.	38,108,000	37,346,000	762,000
Conn.	3,046,000	3,025,000	21,500
Del.	269,000	269,000	---
Ga.	1,996,000	1,996,000	---
Hawaii	786,000	786,000	---
Idaho	518,000	518,000	---
Ill.	12,578,000	12,578,000	---
Iowa	855,000	778,000	77,000
Kans.	1,741,000	1,684,000	57,000
Ky.	2,258,000	2,258,000	---
La.	3,309,000	3,309,000	---
Maine	856,000	823,000	33,400
Md.	4,740,000	4,740,000	---
Mass.	15,360,000	15,271,000	88,700
Mich.	12,104,000	12,104,000	---
Minn.	6,740,000	6,660,000	80,100
Mo.	606,000	606,000	---
Mont.	570,000	558,000	12,200
Nebr.	1,449,000	1,411,000	38,300
Nev.	549,000	549,000	---
N. H.	166,000	153,000	13,600
N. Mex.	1,268,000	1,268,000	---
N. Y.	93,121,000	92,962,000	159,000
N. Dak.	839,000	839,000	---
Ohio	5,884,000	5,884,000	---
Okla.	5,176,000	1,107,000	2/ 4,069,000
Oreg.	1,443,000	1,443,000	---
Pa.	12,332,000	12,332,000	---
P. R. 4/	3,070,000	3,070,000	---
R. I.	2,224,000	2,224,000	---
S. Dak.	493,000	477,000	16,300
Tex.	8,528,000	4,396,000	2/ 4,132,000
Utah	974,000	974,000	---
Vt.	484,000	471,000	13,100
Wash.	4,143,000	4,134,000	2/ 9,600
W. Va.	1,059,000	1,059,000	---
Wis.	8,244,000	8,221,000	22,900
Wyo.	191,000	191,000	---
	Other States		
Ala.	1,307,000	1,307,000	---
Alaska	66,500	66,500	---
Ariz.	154,000	117,000	36,800
Ark.	1,732,000	1,535,000	197,000
Colo.	2,019,000	1,678,000	2/ 341,000
D. C.	216,000	216,000	---
Fla.	1,959,000	1,721,000	238,000
Guam 5/	7,100	7,100	---
Ind.	2,284,000	2,023,000	2/ 260,000
Miss.	297,000	297,000	---
N. J.	3,977,000	3,933,000	44,000
N. C.	1,388,000	362,000	2/ 1,026,000
S. C.	763,000	694,000	68,700
Tenn.	1,347,000	172,000	2/ 1,176,000
Va.	791,000	718,000	2/ 73,600

1/ All data subject to revision.
2/ Entries represent premium payments into the Social Security Administration system for Supplementary Medical Insurance except for premium payments into an agency pooled fund by North Carolina-$1,026,000; Oklahoma-$3,821,000; Tennessee-$1,023,000; and premium payments to health-insuring agencies by Colorado-$223,000; Indiana-$199,000; Texas-$344,000; Virginia-$39,800; and Washington-$9,600.
3/ Data not reported by the Virgin Islands.
4/ Data for October; November data not reported.
5/ Data for August; September, October and November data not reported.

Table 12. General assistance: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, November 1967[1]

/Excludes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments/

State	Number of--		Payments to recipients			Percentage change from--			
				Average per--		October 1967 in--		November 1966 in--	
	Cases	Recipients	Total amount	Case	Recipient	Number of recipients	Amount	Number of recipients	Amount
Total 2/	342,000	758,000	$29,542,000	$86.50	$38.95	+3.1	+1.2	+25.1	+31.7
Ala.	79	79	1,100	14.35	14.35	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)
Alaska	210	640	16,300	77.40	25.50	+2.7	+32.3	+6.8	+78.0
Ariz.	1,600	4,700	77,500	48.05	16.65	-12.5	-6.9	-.3	-28.0
Ark.	290	1,100	4,000	13.75	3.70	-4.5	+.5	-5.8	-26.2
Calif.	29,100	51,200	2,218,000	76.30	43.35	-5.2	+.6	+20.7	+24.8
Colo.	1,200	3,700	44,100	36.80	11.85	+21.4	+3.6	-8.9	-11.1
Conn. 4/	4,800	13,700	413,000	86.15	30.10	-9.5	-9.8	+15.7	+23.7
Del.	1,600	3,500	91,600	57.80	26.05	+10.7	+1.5	+34.9	+24.1
D. C.	1,000	1,100	94,100	93.35	86.10	+2.9	+8.3	+4.6	+23.8
Fla. 4/	7,900	(5/)	232,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ga.	2,600	5,400	80,500	31.35	14.80	+6.3	-.5	-6.2	-3.9
Guam 6/	44	52	1,800	(3/)	34.60	---	---	---	---
Hawaii	1,400	2,400	130,000	93.50	54.70	(7/)	+.8	+29.2	+29.8
Ill.	22,500	52,100	2,196,000	97.70	42.15	-.6	+4.0	+22.5	+37.3
Iowa 4/	3,000	6,900	121,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Kans.	2,700	6,000	230,000	85.05	38.40	+2.0	+1.3	+12.8	+19.5
La.	6,200	6,800	315,000	50.90	46.50	-.8	-1.2	-.2	-3.4
Maine	2,000	6,300	100,000	49.10	15.85	-3.3	+20.4	+16.0	+24.9
Md.	7,000	8,000	578,000	82.95	72.30	-1.2	-.9	-16.2	-12.5
Mass.	8,900	19,900	822,000	92.00	41.40	-.7	+2.9	+34.9	+28.8
Mich.	17,900	65,300	2,099,000	117.30	32.10	-.3	+9.1	+38.1	+46.5
Minn.	5,800	17,700	526,000	91.35	29.80	+8.2	+10.4	+.8	+4.3
Miss.	1,300	1,500	23,300	18.60	15.10	-1.2	-3.2	+7.7	+12.0
Mo.	9,500	12,100	639,000	66.95	52.95	-.1	+.6	+4.3	+1.2
Mont.	2,000	7,600	179,000	90.90	23.55	-2.4	+15.0	+153.3	+230.5
Nev. 4/	290	640	14,900	---	---	---	---	---	---
N. H.	680	2,200	47,400	69.15	21.60	+4.4	+3.9	+3.3	+3.4
N. J. 8/	12,100	37,400	1,556,000	128.90	41.65	-.1	-4.0	+28.2	+27.2
N. Mex.	520	960	26,000	50.10	27.20	+18.0	+5.7	+59.7	+121.1
N. Y.	81,500	170,000	9,931,000	121.85	58.45	+2.1	+2.3	+34.1	+54.8
N. C.	1,600	4,200	45,900	28.85	11.00	+1.7	-7.7	+.8	+12.8
N. Dak.	220	760	11,700	54.50	15.35	+39.7	+53.9	-27.8	-24.5
Ohio	31,000	93,700	2,383,000	76.80	25.45	+25.1	-12.2	+65.4	+31.6
Okla.	4,900	(5/)	64,600	13.30	---	---	-6.2	---	-16.9
Oreg.	3,100	(5/)	169,000	54.00	---	---	-25.8	---	-1.9
Pa.	30,200	38,400	2,270,000	75.20	59.10	+2.6	+2.8	+12.6	+10.4
R. I.	3,800	9,700	332,000	86.80	34.15	+18.4	+29.7	+41.0	+79.1
S. C.	750	910	29,000	38.80	32.00	-3.7	-1.7	-33.2	-19.7
S. Dak.	260	810	9,300	35.55	11.55	+10.4	+24.3	+3.6	+19.3
Tenn.	1,300	3,500	41,100	31.85	11.70	-19.1	-4.9	+38.9	-12.6
Tex. 4/	9,500	(5/)	245,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Utah	1,100	1,400	91,100	81.55	64.90	+17.6	+6.7	+95.1	+109.8
Vt. 4/	800	(5/)	22,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
V. I.	170	180	6,800	40.20	38.60	+1.1	+2.5	-9.2	-1.3
Va.	3,500	7,900	195,000	55.85	24.70	+7.8	+4.5	+6.9	+20.0
Wash.	8,600	15,300	652,000	76.15	42.55	+19.0	+10.7	+21.6	+19.5
W. Va.	1,500	2,400	73,100	47.20	30.95	-6.2	-2.0	-19.0	+11.3
Wis.	4,400	12,400	358,000	80.60	29.00	+6.2	-3.3	+11.7	+20.1
Wyo.	260	900	20,900	79.30	23.40	+3.6	+3.5	-26.5	-7.8

1/ All data subject to revision.
2/ Partly estimated; does not represent sum of State figures because totals exclude for New Jersey an estimated number of cases and persons receiving only medical care, hospitalization, and/or burial and payments for such services; recipient count includes an estimate for States not reporting such data. Excludes Idaho, Indiana, Kentucky, Nebraska, and Puerto Rico; data not available.
3/ Average payment not computed on base of fewer than 50 recipients; percentage change on fewer than 100 recipients.
4/ Estimated.
5/ Data not available.
6/ Data for August; September, October, and November data not reported.
7/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.
8/ Includes an unknown number of cases and persons receiving only medical care, hospitalization, and/or burial and payments for such services.

Table 13. General assistance: Recipients and payments to recipients for selected cities, November 1967[1]

[Excludes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

City	Number of--		Payments to recipients			Percentage change from--			
	Cases	Recipients	Total amount	Average per--		October 1967 in--		November 1966 in--	
				Case	Recipient	Number of recipients	Amount	Number of recipients	Amount
Total, 16 cities 1/.	141,000	262,000	$14,586,000	$103.65	$55.65	-1.4	+1.3	+31.1	+40.3
Baltimore.....	6,000	6,800	502,000	83.85	73.55	-2.5	-1.9	-19.4	-15.4
Boston.....	3,600	6,100	372,000	103.60	60.65	+.1	+4.2	+76.9	+27.8
Buffalo 2/.....	3,900	5,600	379,000	96.30	68.05	+1.5	+4.7	+5.8	+6.1
Chicago.....	14,200	31,700	1,663,000	116.85	52.50	-1.9	+3.4	+37.3	+53.2
Cincinnati 2/.....	5,200	16,400	397,000	76.60	24.30	-1.1	+.7	+1.8	+11.2
Cleveland.....	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	---	---	---	---	---	---
Detroit.....	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	---	---	---	---	---	---
Dist. of Col.....	1,000	1,100	94,100	93.35	86.10	+2.9	+8.3	+4.6	+23.8
Los Angeles 2/.....	16,100	28,600	1,178,000	73.10	41.20	-15.8	-.3	+76.0	+47.0
Milwaukee 2/.....	2,300	5,600	217,000	93.70	38.60	-2.2	-10.7	+22.2	+18.6
Minneapolis.....	1,400	3,300	131,000	90.85	39.25	+8.8	+3.4	-5.9	-8.0
New Orleans.....	940	1,100	50,800	54.05	46.80	+7.9	+.8	+32.2	+22.6
New York.....	62,600	125,000	7,787,000	124.45	62.40	+1.4	+1.2	+41.7	+62.1
Philadelphia.....	8,900	12,800	736,000	83.05	57.50	+2.0	+3.0	+23.2	+22.1
Pittsburgh 2/.....	8,000	8,900	620,000	77.45	69.35	+1.5	+1.4	-4.2	-5.5
Rochester.....	700	1,900	69,500	99.85	36.90	-3.9	+5.6	+5.4	+17.7
Saint Louis.....	1,800	2,100	117,000	64.95	55.60	-3.1	+.4	+9.3	+9.5
San Francisco.....	4,000	5,200	273,000	67.95	52.65	+5.2	-1.4	-8.2	+13.6

1/ Data not reported for Cleveland and Detroit. Percentage changes based on comparable data.
2/ Data for county in which city is located.

Table 14. Old-age, survivors, disability, and health insurance, summary benefit data, November 1967

1/ Data not reported for Cleveland and Detroit. Percentage changes based on comparable data.
2/ Data for county in which city is located.

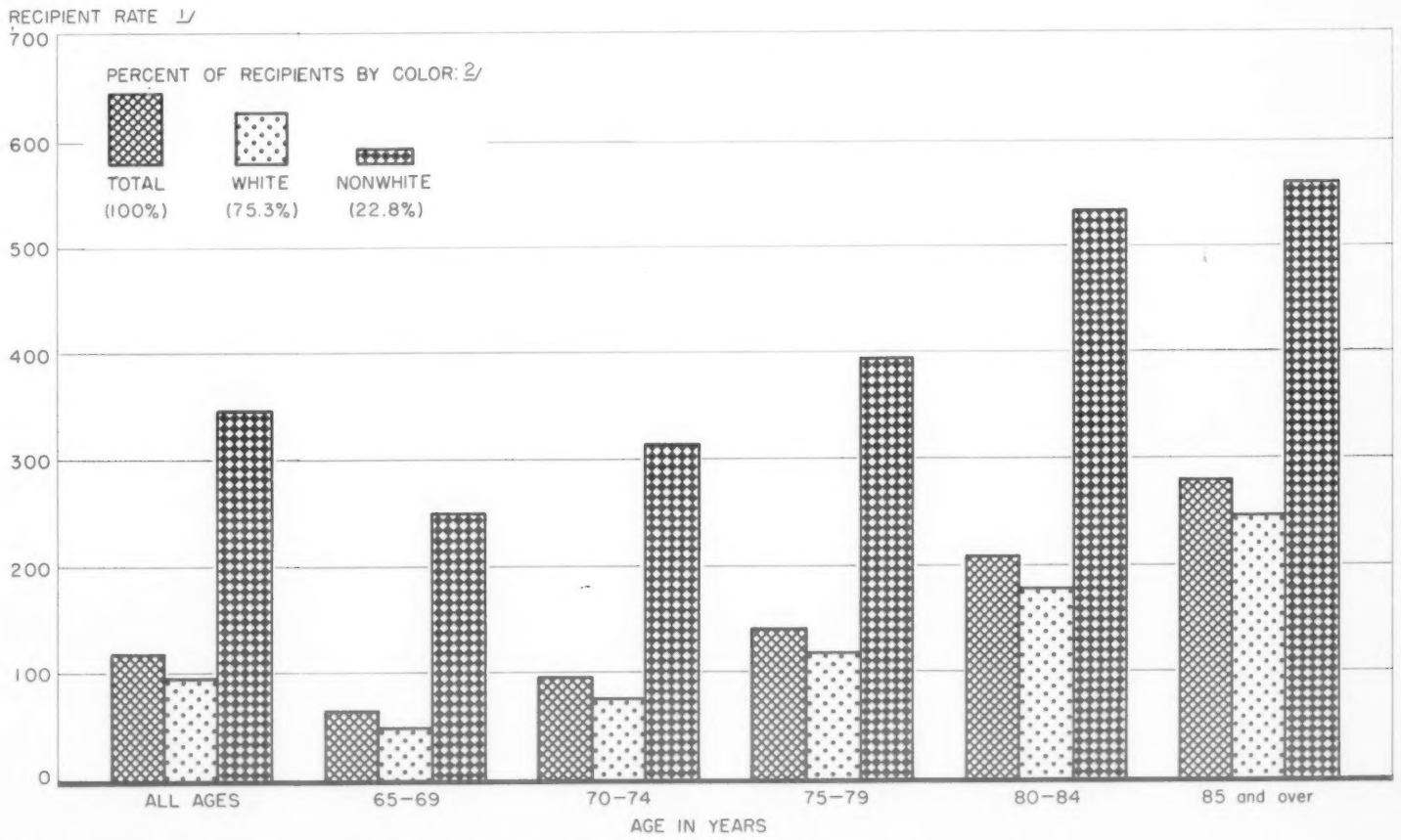
Table 14. Old-age, survivors, disability, and health insurance, summary benefit data, November 1967

CASH BENEFITS AWARDED AND IN CURRENT-PAYMENT STATUS

Type of beneficiary	Benefit awards		Benefits in current-payment status			Amount of benefits paid 1/ (in thousands)
	Number	Average amount	Number	Average amount	Monthly rate (in thousands)	
Total monthly beneficiaries	279,899	---	23,571,806	---	$1,712,504	$1,792,447
Retired workers and dependents	134,004	---	15,124,907	---	1,155,181	1,174,794
Retired workers	94,914	$91.48	11,972,344	$85.31	1,021,343	1,035,451
Wives and husbands 2/	25,829	43.69	2,642,128	44.22	116,843	120,835
Children 3/	13,261	37.78	510,435	33.29	16,995	18,508
Disabled workers and dependents	54,755	---	2,111,116	---	146,008	162,728
Disabled workers	24,065	102.31	1,180,625	98.38	116,155	127,629
Wives and husbands 2/	7,046	36.67	231,044	34.26	7,915	9,305
Children 3/	23,644	33.49	699,447	31.36	21,938	25,794
Survivors of deceased workers	79,767	---	5,605,342	---	386,343	429,316
Widowed mothers	7,801	68.78	491,640	65.74	32,321	34,736
Children 3/	43,336	64.28	2,329,666	62.45	145,483	158,435
Widows and widowers 4/	28,400	77.84	2,750,425	74.88	205,946	233,238
Parents	230	87.54	33,611	77.14	2,593	2,907
Persons with special age-72 benefits 5/ .	11,373	---	730,441	---	24,973	25,609
Primary	10,696	---	707,384	34.73	24,570	25,180
Wives	677	---	23,057	17.47	403	429
Lump-sum death payments 6/	95,216	223.13	---	---	---	19,964

1/ Exceeds monthly rate of benefits in current-payment status because of the inclusion in initial payments of amounts payable for prior months. Distribution by type of monthly benefit estimated.
2/ Includes wives under age 65 with entitled children in their care; a total of 365,000 such wives of retired and disabled workers were in current-payment status.
3/ Includes disabled persons aged 18 and over whose disability began before age 18.
4/ Includes widows and divorced wives aged 60-61 entitled under the 1965 amendments.
5/ Represents benefits authorized by Public Law 89-368(1966) for certain persons aged 72 and over who are not insured under the regular or transitional insured-status provisions of the Social Security Act.
6/ Number of lump-sum payments shown were paid on the accounts of 89,472 deceased workers; the average amount represents average per deceased worker.

OLD-AGE ASSISTANCE RECIPIENT RATES 1/ BY COLOR AND AGE, 1965



1/ RECIPIENTS PER 1,000 POPULATION IN THE AGE-COLOR GROUP.
2/ COLOR REPORTED AS UNKNOWN FOR 1.8 PERCENT OF RECIPIENTS.

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